The Wellsboro Gazette

VOL. XXIX. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1903. NO. 48.

The Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.

TERMS, $1.50 Per Year in Advance.

FRANK CONEVERY, Editor and Propr.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TIME.	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	10 in	20 in.
1 Week.	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
2 Weeks.	1 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	11 00	15 00
3 Weeks.	2 00	3 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	13 00	18 00
1 Month.	2 50	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	15 00	20 00
2 Months	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	20 00	28 00
3 Months	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
6 Months	8 00	12 00	18 00	20 00	22 00	35 00	50 00
1 Year.	12 00	18 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	50 00	100 00

BUSINESS NOTICES ON LOCAL PAGE.—Ten cents per line for first insertion, and five cents per line for every subsequent insertion. No business notice inserted for less than twenty five cents.

No advertisement discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BLOOM & DAVIS,

BARBERS. Shop in the Eastman block, opposite Coles House, Wellsboro, Pa. First-class work. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Oct 31, 1902-yr.

FRANK H. ROSE,

DENTIST. Office over Mathers, Graves & Co.'s store, Wellsboro, Pa. Preserving of the natural teeth a specialty. All work warranted to give satisfaction.—Nov. 23, 1893.

ARTHUR L. BAILEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Wellsboro, Pa. Office in Hastings & Bailey block. Money to loan. Collections made in all parts of the county.—Sept. 28, 1902-1yr.

M. A. ENGLISH, D. O.,

Osteopathic Physician,

GRADUATE of the Boston Institute of Osteopathy. Hours, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8 to 12 and 1 to 4. Office in Hastings' block.—Sept. 18-yr.

Dr. AUGUSTUS NILES,

Wellsboro, Pa.,

OFFICE in Converse block. Will visit any part of the country in consultation or to perform any surgical operation. Special attention given to diseases of women and children and abdominal surgery of both sexes —Feb. 16, 1900.

JOHN GERKEN, Merchant Tailor,

WELLSBORO, PA.

I have an extensive assortment of samples of Imported and Domestic cloths, of beautiful patterns, which I am making up at Prices as low as ready-made clothing is offered. Shop over *Agitator* office.—March 11, 1899.

OXFORDS AND SANDALS

Ladies', Misses', Children's.

Ladies' Oxfords from $1.25 to $3.50
Misses' Oxfords from .85 to 1.65
Children's Oxfords from .65 to 1.35

SEE OUR WINDOW.

Men's Oxfords from $2.75 to $4.00

See our "Walk-Over" Oxfords.

We think we have the finest line of Dress Shoes in town. Come in and look them over.

MEN'S LINE.

A. E. Nettleton's . . $5.00 to $6.00
"Walk-Overs" . . 3.50 to 4.00
Universal 3.00

LADIES' LINE.

Drew-Selby's . . $2.00 to $4.00
"Ultra," six styles, . . 3.50
Treadeasy 3.50
New York Belle, best shoe made for 1.50

SMITH & STONE

Abundant Variety

[illegible] Our display is splendid; a [illegible] gold. Men's every color that [illegible] Tan and [illegible] styles [illegible] into the [illegible] by [illegible] Can [illegible] Are you [illegible] to join [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Here [illegible] our garments in [illegible]

CORNELL WON THREE,

Seconds Were Pennsylvania, Syracuse and Georgetown.

Farmer Shot in Field—President at Oyster Bay—Flood in New York. Elevator Fell—Yacht Races—Appeal in Franchise Tax Cases—New Normal School.

With three great crews that rowed in almost faultless form Cornell swept the river at Poughkeepsie and won all three events forming the inter collegiate boat races.

The Syracuse university crew took such close second honors in the freshman race that for the last half mile it was a serious question whether her boys would not pull to victory.

Georgetown university in the 'varsity race, while finishing a very bad second to the phenomenal crew put in the race by Cornell university, walked away from the other four crews in the race, old timers with the exception of Syracuse, in a manner that made the rowing sharps simply throw up their hats for joy.

Farmer Murdered in Field.

The Ontario county authorities have arrested and lodged in county jail at Canandaigua Edward Sexton, 35 years of age, on the charge of killing with a shot gun, on the evening of Tuesday, Thomas Mahaney, Jr., a fellow farmer, at their home, in Farmington.

In 1890 Sexton was arrested and convicted on a charge of assault in the third degree, for shooting at Thomas Mahaney, Sr., the father of the man just murdered. He served 50 days in jail for the crime, although he broke jail once, but was recaptured. At that time, it is charged, he swore vengeance on the Mahaney family.

The murder was a foul one, the assassin creeping up behind Mahaney while he was drilling beans in the field, just out of the sight of his family, who heard shots, but suspected nothing wrong till the team came running in from the field. The body was found lying on its face with a terribly mangled skull, the entire charge of shot piercing the left eye, ear and temple. The murder aroused the entire community and bloodhounds were taken to the spot by the authorities, but the heavy rainfall hampered the dogs. Sexton was found at his home later. The officers who went to serve the warrant had to batter down Sexton's door to get at him. He was dragged out of his house and went quietly with the officers.

President at Oyster Bay.

President Roosevelt passed a quiet Sunday with his family at his Sagamore Hill home.

It is announced by Secretary Loeb that the president will receive few callers at Sagamore Hill this summer, and those who hope to see him will be obliged to make engagements through Mr. Loeb in advance of their arrival at Oyster Bay.

The president will devote his mornings to the transaction of executive business and afternoons to recreation and rest. During the afternoons, too he will receive such callers as may have engagements with him or those whom he may summon to Sagamore Hill.

The executive offices selected for Secretaries Loeb and Barnes and the clerical force this year are much more commodious and convenient than those occupied last year. They consist of six rooms in the second story of the Moore block and are well arranged and admirably adapted to the purposes of the executive staff. The desks and other furniture in the offices are chiefly those which were used in the executive offices of the old White House.

President Roosevelt will spend no time in the offices, his work being done in his library at Sagamore Hill. The offices are in direct communication by telephone with Sagamore Hill.

Bradstreet's Review of Trade.

Crop, trade and labor conditions still present some irregularities, but six months' trade returns point to actual business having been better than a year ago, and the situation, as a whole, shows favorable features predominating as to the future.

The iron and steel situation seems to have improved slightly.

Some large strikes have been formally ended, and the two leading troubles are those of the textile workers at Philadelphia and the building hands at New York. The disorder at Richmond is due to a strike of a relatively insignificant number of employes.

[illegible]

er New York were inundated and it is expected the damage by water will be great. The flood was most serious along the shore front, on South and West streets in Manhattan and in the Williamsburgh section of Brooklyn, where much damage was done by floods 12 years ago.

For a good portion of the day here, the water in some of the streets was four and five feet deep and many families were held prisoners in their homes. A novel sight was that of children going to school in rowboats.

Press Association Officers.

The New York Press association, in session at Thousand Islands park, elected the following officers: President, Daniel D. Erlshe, Schoharie Republican; vice presidents: John W. Slauson, Middletown Press; J. T. MacArthur, Granville Sentinel; W. B. Collins, Gloversville Leader; J. E. Klock, Kingston Freeman; L. M. Henry, Chittenango Times; secretary and treasurer, A. O. Bunnell, Danville Advertiser; L. W. Hones, Roslyn Review; L. B. Green, Patchogue Argus; Gardner Kline, Amsterdam Recorder and Democrat; George E. Marcelus, Leroy Gazette.

Yale Won All Three Races.

For the first time on record Yale triumphed over Harvard in all three of their boat races in the annual regatta on the Thames at New London, Thursday. The wearers of the blue won the eight-oared 'varsity race by three and one-half boat lengths, the freshman eight-oared race by two and a quarter lengths and the 'varsity four oared race by one and a half lengths.

In all three races Harvard put up a memorable fight and went down to defeat after gallant struggles in which her boys rowed out the last ounce of their strength.

Elevator Cage Fell.

The breaking of a shaft on the first floor of the H. J. Heinz company's plant in Allegheny, Pa., released the ropes supporting a large freight elevator, on which 23 persons were crowded.

The cage fell from the fifth floor into the cellar, a distance of 45 feet, and every one on the elevator was injured. It is thought that at least two will die.

All but two of the injured were visitors to the Heinz plant. Seven were members of a Bohemian organization of Cleveland, O.

A Good Heavy Weather Boat.

The new cup defender Reliance proved her worth on Monday as a heavy weather boat when she defeated the Columbia and Constitution in a stiff easterly breeze and lumpy sea over a 30 mile course, 15 miles of which was beat to windward. The newest Herreshoff creation sailed the course in four minutes nine seconds less than did the Columbia and four minutes 58 seconds less than the Constitution.

Appeal in Franchise Tax Case.

Attorney General Cunneen has been served at Albany with notices of appeal to the United States supreme court from the decision of the court of appeals declaring constitutional the special franchise tax law of this state. The appeal is taken by the seven corporations parties to the litigation in which the law was tested. It is believed that a final decision will not be had from the United States court within a year.

Death From Lightning in Church.

Lightning struck the Presbyterian church at New Concord, O., Sunday night last and killed A. H. Alexander and prostrated his young daughter and the organist. Clovis Allison, seated near by, had one trousers leg singed from the hip downward and his shoe torn completely off. Panic ensued, in which several children were slightly injured.

Fredonia's New Normal School.

Charles B. Skinner, superintendent of public instruction for the state of New York, dedicated Monday the new normal school building at Fredonia, N. Y. The building costs $250,000 and replaces the structure burned in 1900. Seven lives were lost in the fire. Louis McKinstry, S. Fred Nixon and James M. Cassety delivered short addresses at the dedication.

Yankees Beat German Boats.

The American men-of-warsmen won two first, a second and a third in races against boats of the German fleet at Kiel. The Americans had five boats entered in four events while the Germans had 37 and the American crews were not familiar with the course and had not specially trained for the occasion.

Shamrock III Beat Old Boat.

Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger Shamrock III was given her first test in American waters in an informal trial with Shamrock I off Sandy Hook. In the first 10 miles of a 15 mile beat to the windward in a very light air the new boat beat the old one about [illegible] minutes.

LOOT CONSUL'S HOME.

Thieves Despoil Residence of Walther Wever.

Robbers Made Several Visits and Tore up Carpets, in Search of Plunder—Passed In and Out Sunday and Took Whatever They Pleased.—Family Were Absent.

Chicago, July 1.—While Emperor William has been entertaining American sailors, American thieves have been robbing his official representative in this city. They stripped the walls of his residence of pictures, tore up carpets and ripped open chairs and bedding in search of valuables.

When the owner entered it Monday it looked more like a charnel house than it resembled a well-ordered residence.

Consul Walther Wever moved his family from his residence at 604 Dearborn avenue to Lake Forest about the middle of the month. He did not think it worth while to leave a custodian in charge, as he had great confidence in the integrity of American people.

Some time Saturday and again Sunday night three men entered the three-story residence by means of pass keys. They were seen by Mrs. Albert H. Dainty, who lives next door at 600 Dearborn avenue, on these occasions. She supposed, however, that they were men whom Consul Wever had left to care for his place, as he had several servants about the house usually.

The men passed in and out during Sunday night and took whatever they pleased from the place. The rattle of wagon wheels was heard repeatedly, and it is thought that at least two trips were made through the alley with valuable curios and pictures from the house.

Dr. Wever had occasion to visit his home during the day. He received a shock on entering that speedily gave way to anger. He found the furniture displaced, hardly a single piece occupying the position to which it was accustomed.

Carpets were torn up. Pictures were missing from the walls. Chairs were overturned. Sofa pillows were ripped open. Bedding and the contents of commodes were strewn on the floor. Rich bits of embroidery, fancy shawls and valuable curios picked up by Dr. and Mrs. Wever in their travels had been packed up and removed.

Fortunately Mrs. Wever had taken her jewels and her silver with her when she went to Lake Forest or they too would have gone with the other valuables.

KNIT GOODS MAKERS.

Perfected an Organization and Decided on Higher Prices.

Albany, July 1.—Knit goods manufacturers from all over the state but particularly from the Hudson and Mohawk rivers district held a meeting at the Hotel Ten Eyck last night and perfected a close organization, which after electing officers decided upon a higher scale of prices for fleece knit goods.

These officers were elected: President, Quentin McAdam, first vice president, John N. Stewart; second vice president, Joseph Malcolm; treasurer, Charles Whitbeck; secretary, A. P. Pitcher.

Others present were W. S. C. Wiley, Frank Harder, W. F. Holsshappel, John N. Warnock, L. E. Harrower and Louis Shaver.

It was decided that men's fleece goods shold be sold not less than $3.62½ net and that if high prices of materials continued there should be a further raise in the fall.

Commonwealth Trust Company.

Albany, July 1.—The Commonwealth Trust company of Buffalo was incorporated with Superintendent of State Banking Kilburn. The capital stock is $500,000 and the directors are: Eben O. McNair, C. Barrett Rich, Walter T. Wilson, Whitney C. Case, Elliot C. McDougal, Edward L. Koons, Spencer Kellogg, Andrew Langdon, J. F. Schoellkopf, Jr., John Gowans, John D. Larkin, A. J. Wright, Henry W. Sprague, William C. Barry, Fred C. M. Lautz, William E. Wheeler, William H. Hotchkiss, Robert K. Root, William L. Marcy, Carlton Sprague, Charles P. Barney, Julius M. Gerard, James R. Burnet, Oakley Thorne, Francis C. Frest, William B. Granger and Leonard Dodge.

Injuries Were Slight.

Paris, July 1.—Lieutenant Marshal O. Roberts of the Scots Guards, formerly of New York, who, with his bride, was injured in an automobile accident at Fontainebleau, said that their injuries were slight. They were both out walking today and leave for Normandy tomorrow.

Victor Hugo's House.

[illegible] the historic mansion [illegible] in which [illegible] most active [illegible] today formally [illegible] of Paris [illegible]

RELIANCE WON AGAIN.

Scored Another Decisive Victory Over Constitution and Columbia.

Newport, R. I., July 1.—The Reliance scored another decisive victory over the Constitution and Columbia in a 15 mile thresh to windward and return. Beat for beat, the Constitution won over the Columbia, but time allowance will probably give the latter second place. The new craft sailed the course in seven minutes two seconds less time than the Constitution and eight minutes one second less than the older boat. The Constitution covered the 30 miles in 59 seconds less time than the Columbia.

It was a cracking race, under conditions supposed to be more to the liking of the Columbia than either of the other boats, both to windward and running dead before the breeze.

Only during the first five miles of the race was there any doubt about the result and while this distance was being sailed there was a battle royal between the Reliance and Columbia, which resulted in the former establishing a commanding lead. From Point Judith to the windward mark the new boat sailed steadily from the others and coming down the wind with sail spread she outran them both in splendid style.

The race was sailed in a breeze of from 10 to 12 miles strength and after Point Judith had been left behind on the way out to the weather mark a long rolling sea was met. The Reliance dipped deeper into the waves than did either of the other boats, but it had no retarding effect upon her speed. On the contrary, the new craft seemed to like the water, for it was at this point she walked away from her opponents the fastest. The Columbia also gained over the Constitution in the rough water going to windward, outpointing and outfooting the latter.

The race was started promptly on time, the Constitution being the first to come about at 12:02:25 and the Columbia followed suit a few seconds later.

The time at rounding the outer mark was: Reliance, 1.34; Columbia, 1.38.20; Constitution, 1.39.

Spinnakers and balloon jibs were broken out after rounding and the Reliance gained steadily on the home leg, increasing her lead over the Columbia by two minutes three seconds, and over the Constitution by one minute 45 seconds.

Before the finish line was reached, the Constitution crept past the Columbia and crossed the line seven seconds ahead of her.

BUFFALO MAN MURDERED.

An Italian Who, the Police Say, Was Attentive to Victim's Wife, Arrested.

Buffalo, July 1.—Harry Bender, 31 years old, of 1161 Michigan street, was found murdered in his parlor Monday afternoon. He had been shot twice through the breast and his head was almost cut off by a razor.

The body was found by Bender's wife, who was hanging out clothes when the crime was committed, she says. She called a policeman and told him that the murderer was Nelson Boaggino, who was visiting with his parents in the house next door. When the officer went to arrest Boaggino the Italian said:

"I know what you want. I'm accused of murder, but I didn't do it."

The police allege that they have evidence that Boaggino was attentive to Mrs. Bender, and that he planned the murder. After shooting Bender he is supposed to have removed his coat and vest and then cut his victim's throat, holding the body over a dishpan to catch the blood.

The police say that Boaggino had threatened to kill the whole Bender family, and that an attempt was made to enter the Bender house two weeks ago.

Highest Practicable Speed.

Niagara Falls, July 1.—Electrical problems were discussed at the sessions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers here. A. H. Armstrong, an authority in his line, said in a paper read before the convention that 90 miles an hour was the highest practicable speed for electric roads. He expected several roads would be run at that speed in the near future. The electrical traction apparatus, he said, was capable of developing higher speeds, possibly 120 miles an hour, but commerce does not require such a speed.

Policeman Shot Himself.

Toronto, Ont., July 1.—George Weston, a policeman of the city at No. 6 station, shot himself through the head, dying instantly.

1903 JULY 1903

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

MOON'S CHANGES.

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS

Short Items From Various Parts of the World.

Record of Many Happenings Condensed and Put in Small Space and Arranged With Special Regard For the Convenience of the Reader Who has Little Time to Spare.

Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, is hopelessly and permanently blind, according to his son, at the latter's home in Brooklyn.

Ships of the American squadron, under Rear Admiral Cotton, arrived at Kiel and were courteously welcomed by Prince Henry and the officers of the German fleet.

At a continued hearing in the application for a receiver for the shipyard trust, Charles M. Schwab was severely scored by Samuel Untermyer, who declared the entire scheme fraudulent.

Thieves got into the old postoffice building at Buffalo and stole brass fittings, including brass door knobs, brackets and drop lights. The booty was carried away in bags which were obtained by emptying three ore bags of their contents.

Friday.

In the annual contests on the Thames between Yale and Harvard the former won the four-oared, the freshman and the 'varsity races.

King Peter arrived in Belgrade and was installed in the new palace after having been welcomed by the Servian cabinet and the Russian and Austrian ministers.

The Iowa state Democratic convention adopted a platform making the trusts and the tariff the chief issues. The conservative wing of the party controlled the convention.

The president has decided to transmit to the Russian government the petition presented to him by the executive council of the B'Nai B'Rith regarding treatment of Jews in Russia.

Saturday.

Cornell won the three races in the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie.

King Peter took the oath of office at Belgrade and informed the powers of his accession.

Rioting was resumed at Wilmington, Del., and a negro named William Cramer was shot and died later in a hospital.

Kaiser Wilhelm inspected the battleship Kearsarge at Kiel and sent a complimentary cable dispatch to President Roosevelt.

Pope Leo held a public consistory, giving red hats to the new cardinals present in Rome and confirming recent appointments of bishops.

By deciding to transmit to the czar the Hebrew petition regarding the ill treatment of co-religionists in Russia, President Roosevelt surprised Washington.

Monday.

President Roosevelt goes to his home at Oyster Bay from Washington.

Authorities of Indiana worried by the hostile attitude to negroes all over the state and will confer on plans to protect the blacks.

Kenilworth park, Buffalo, was purchased for $105,000 by S. S. Howland, representing the creditors of the defunct Buffalo Racing association.

United States government transfers the Plus fund of $1,423,000 in Mexican silver to the Philippine account and breaks what appeared to be a corner in silver.

Charles Emory Smith, former postmaster general, made a new reply to charge of irregularities during the administration made by Seymour W. Tulloch.

Tuesday.

Lord Rosebery promotes establishment of a great technical training institution in London.

Negroes in Wilmington, Del., were excited by the pastor of one of their churches, who urged them to be a law unto themselves when attacked by white men.

While crossing a river in Spain a train from Bilbao was thrown from the track and fell into the water, 36 persons being killed and 60 seriously injured.

Concessions have been made to the Republican tariff reformers of Iowa in reference to the platform to be adopted at the Republican convention in that state.

Governor Odell granted a respite to the three Van Wormer brothers, who were sentenced to be electrocuted next week for the murder of their uncle, Peter A. Hallenbeck, at Greenport, Columbia county, Sept. 1.

Wednesday.

Sixteen mills in Fall River, Mass., shut down for a week because of the high price of raw cotton.

State Comptroller R. M. Love was assassinated in his office in the state Capitol at Austin, Tex., by W. C. Hill, a discharged employe.

Reported that 200 men have been killed and injured by an explosion in the coal mines at Hanna, Wyo., belonging to the Union Pacific Coal company.

The Kiel regatta [illegible]

ELEVATOR INQUEST.

Witness Testifies to the Fall of the Cage in the Donnelly Building.

Pittsburg, June 29.—The inquest into the death of the four persons killed in the elevator accident in the Donnelly building, No. 1036 Fifth avenue, on May 29, was opened by Coroner McGeary, and after two witnesses were examined the case was continued until July 8. Attorney James Francis Burke represented the relatives to Mary Curtin and Susie Flanigan, who were killed in the fall, and Catherine Flanigan, who is still confined in the hospital from injuries sustained in the accident. Attorney William J. Brennen represented Charles Donnelly, owner of the building.

Mrs. Lulu Postelwaite of No. 31 Holland avenue, McKees Rocks, who was in the elevator when it dropped, said there were about 14 people in the cage, but was unable to tell whether Frank Lee, the colored janitor, had charge of the elevator, or Professor L. N. Gillis.

"Frank Lee brought the elevator down, and we all got in," she said. "We went to the top of the building. I think it was at the fifth floor the elevator started to come down at a terrific speed. Professor Gillis told us to brace ourselves and then the crash came."

Frank Lee told of turning the elevator over to Professor Gillis. He said he had never taken over nine persons in the cage at one time, and was unable to tell what caused the accident.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW STOCK.

The Issue Practically All Taken by the Present Shareholders.

Philadelphia, June 27.—It was announced semi-officially that the Pennsylvania Railroad company's new stock issue of $75,000,000 will all be taken by the old shareholders. Practically nothing, if anything, will remain for the underwriting syndicate. At the treasury department of the company in the Broad street building it was said:

"The subscriptions, both as regards numbers and amounts, exceed our most sanguine expectations. The underwriting syndicate will be fortunate if it obtains 4 per cent of the new issue. The transaction will be one of the quickest and most successful syndicate operations of magnitude on record. The net result will be a clear profit of [illegible] for the members of the syndicate, and, in round figures, $50,000,000 for the company, with which to carry forward the great improvements projected by President Cassatt and his associates on the board of directors.

New Steel Company.

Sharon, June 27.—The Shenango Iron and Steel company has been organized by Sharon, Pittsburg and Youngstown, O., capitalists and will operate the Continental iron works at Wheatland, recently sold at auction for $40,000. Application for a charter will be made at Harrisburg July 13 and the capital stock will be $200,000. The company is composed of Samuel McClure, manager of the Stewart Iron company and vice president of the Sharon Savings and Trust company, D. Lee Wilson of Pittsburg, A. W. Herron of the Fort Pitt National bank, Pittsburg, and Mason Evans, a Youngstown manufacturer.

Printers as Publishers.

Beaver Falls, Pa., June 30.—"The Daily X-Rays," an evening Republican paper published at Beaver Falls, appeared Monday as a morning paper, and hereafter will be run by the printers employed in the establishment on the co-operative plan. Frank Parker of this place will have the management of the publication. No salaries will be paid and the men's compensation for their work will be a division of the weekly profits on a basis of what each man was receiving per week previous to the new plan.

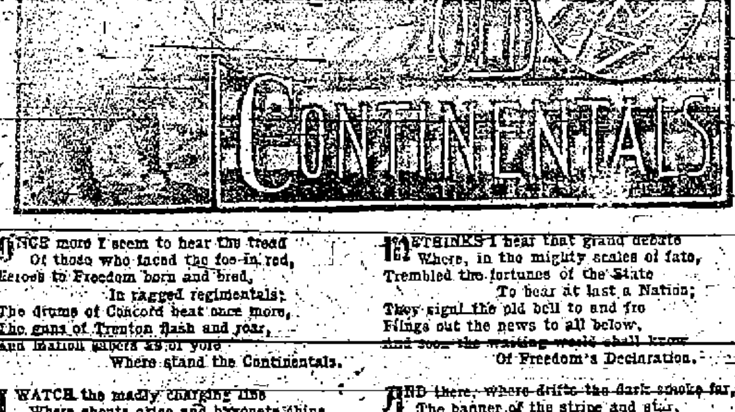
Robbers Not Yet Identified.

Bellefonte, Pa., June 29.—Every effort is being made to obtain an identification of the gang of postoffice robbers rounded up in the Seven mountains last Saturday. Postoffice Inspector James H. Wardle of Altoona was here looking into the case and with Postmaster Motz of Woodward identified the postage stamps found as those stolen from the Woodward and Laurelton postoffices. There may be a conflict between the Centre county authorities and the federal officers over the trial of the men.

Negro Fired Into Street Car.

Media, Pa., June 30.—Six persons have been shot and severely wounded on a trolley car between Media and Chester. A negro, believed to have been seeking revenge because the conductor of the car had discharged both barrels of a shotgun at the car as it passed [illegible] Four women were among the wounded. The negro [illegible]

[illegible]



ONCE more I seem to hear the tread
Of those who faced the foe in red,
Heroes to Freedom born and bred,
In ragged regimentals;
The drums of Concord beat once more,
The guns of Trenton flash and roar,
And [illegible] sabers as of yore
Where stand the Continentals.

I WATCH the madly charging line
Where shouts arise and bayonets shine
About Columbia's earliest shrine,
A tyrant's mandates scorning;
Hurrah! hurrah! the field is won,
And proudly in the soaring sun
Unfurls the flag of Washington,
And greets the glorious morning.

I HEAR the bells that far away
Proclaim the Nation's natal day,
From mount to mount, from spray to spray,
From brook to rushing river;
The deeds of sires we proudly claim,
They rest within the Hall of Fame,
Their battles live, each noble name
Our heritage forever!

[illegible] the flag they gave us when,
In years agone, deep in the glen
Fair Freedom heard the tramp of men
In mottled regimentals;
Of men who in their anger spoke
And at the forge of battle broke
A tyrant's chain, a tyrant's yoke—
The grand old Continentals!

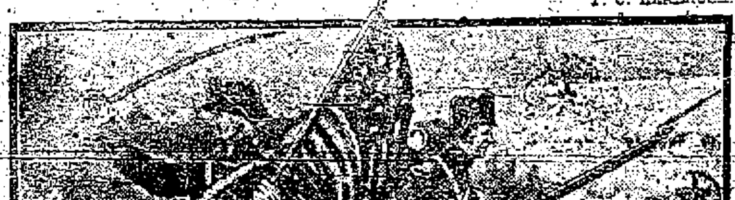
METHINKS I hear that grand debate
Where, in the mighty scales of fate,
Trembled the fortunes of the State
To bear at last a Nation;
They signal the old bell to and fro
Flings out the news to all below,
And soon the waiting world shall know
Of Freedom's Declaration.

AND there, where drifts the dark smoke far,
The banner of the stripe and star,
Above the ruthless fields of war,
Flutters in all its glory;
Behold! where yonder scarlet line
In silence stands and makes no sign
The sunbeams of October shine,
And Yorktown tells its story.

FLING out the flag our fathers gave!
Fling out the flag they died to save!
Fling out the flag that loved the brave
Who wore Right's regimentals;
Remember Saratoga's plain,
Remember Quebec's leaden rain;
They fought and fell, but not in vain,
The glorious Continentals.

IT floats to-day from sea to sea
The banner of the brave and free;
Its stars and stripes mean liberty
And tell to all their story—
How years ago our patriot sires
Amid the battle's furnace fires
Saw in that flag their hearts' desires,
And crowned its folds with glory.

T. C. HARBAUGH.



Fourth of July Pete

HIS LAST BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION MADE HIS NAME IMPERISHABLE

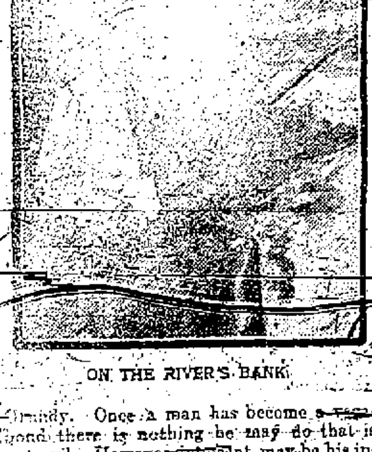
By CHARLES EUGENE BANKS.

HE had been christened Peter Daniels, but owing to the fact of his having been born on the great day of national independence his comrades early dubbed him Fourth-of-July Pete, and by that name he came to be known throughout the village.

Whether there was some subtle connection between his name and the character he developed must be left to the speculations of those versed in the mysteries of psychology. It is [illegible] certain the villagers never [illegible] carried their logic so far. But true it is that Pete began to celebrate his individual independence sooner than most boys and kept it up with a persistence worthy of a better purpose. His parents were among the founders of Mapleville and as such held a foremost place in the social life of the settlement. Had they been inclined to boast of their lineage they might have done so without excuse. For both father and mother came of good old New England stock. But they were simple, homely-minded people, content to toil toward a competence, and to serve the Lord according to the teachings of the Scriptures.

Had Fourth of July Pete been content to follow in the footsteps of his worthy parents he might have held front rank in the community. As a youth he was a general favorite and the gossips declared that he and Ellen Maybury, only daughter of the leading merchant of the town, were sure to make a match. But Pete had no inclination to work, and little more for study. He spent whole days in the woods or on the river's bank. He was the best wing shot, the cleverest fisherman, and the surest guide in all that country road. He was the life of "bees" and "raisings," could play the fiddle with a dash and spirit that would set the heels of the oldest going, but he did none of these things with any profit to himself. The game and fish taken he gave away, and his services, with or without his fiddle, were as free as sunshine. He was soon known as a "good-for-nothing," and society, which is much the same, be it in a country village or a metropolis, ostracised him; not because he was idle, but because he neglected to conform to custom.

Peter Daniels was one person and Fourth-of-July Pete was another in the eyes of Mrs.



ON THE RIVER'S BANK.

Grundy. Once a man has become a vagabond there is nothing he may do that is not evil. However innocent may be his intentions, his acts are sure to be condemned. Pete drank liquor, too, a great deal of liquor. At such times he grew despondent, morose, sullen. Once he met Ellen Maybury when his eyes were dull and his legs unsteady. He stood for a moment as if [illegible] from a dream, then staggered into an alleyway and was not seen again in the [illegible] for a whole year. During this time his father and mother died and the property that might have come to him went [illegible] church. This did not seem to trouble Pete in the least. He continued to sun [illegible] on the river bank, to give away [illegible] and to spend what little money [illegible] odd times at the ill-smelling [illegible]

[illegible] Pete would not part with [illegible] small chamois-skin [illegible] Ellen [illegible]

"Fourth-of-July Pete, you know, and should have a flag all of your own." Pete accepted the token, stammered his thanks and hurried away. But the gift was precious in his eyes and he hung it about his neck to look at it often as the years went by and wonder what might have happened had he been strong enough to have kept sober and made himself worthy of her.

Fourth of July was being celebrated in Mapleville. There had been a long procession of floats representing the different industries of the town, with others on which young girls in becoming costumes had impersonated the virtues, or declared the states of the union. The one condemned cannon, which the representative of the district had succeeded in getting the government to bestow on his people, still boomed at irregular intervals, like a great hoarse hound, and guns and crackers like

PRESENTED HIM WITH A FLAG.

a pack of lesser animals, barked about it. There was a dancing pavilion for the country lads and lasses, foot races, horse races, egg and potato contests, and everywhere the blare of the local brass band. Mapleville was nothing if not patriotic, and on this day it gave vent to its feelings without reserve. The long, dusty street, flanked by two and three-story buildings, was gay with banners and bunting overhung with the stars and stripes; men and women in holiday attire laughed and chatted in the shade of awnings; awkward country youths and their blushing partners promenaded through the parks or drank cooling drinks at the booths on the corners of the streets; shouting and hustling boys fired crackers under the feet of horses hitched to railings; and over all the blazing summer sun

This scene of patriotic merriment was turned to consternation as the cry of fire rang out like a trumpet above the din and chatter of the assembled populace. It swept the crowd as a hurricane sweeps a prairie and songs and banter were changed to shouts of consternation. The Maybury store, the most pretentious building of the town, was at once the center of all eyes. Up to the clear blue sky wound a column of smoke, growing in volume with every passing second. Men came running with axes, buckets of water and lengths of garden hose, caught up as they might be from anywhere. The volunteer hook and ladder company, the only fire organization of which the town could boast, dragged their machine out of the city hall and came rattling down the street. But before anything could be done the big wooden structure was wrapped in flames, and all efforts were turned to saving other buildings and holding the fire in check.

Suddenly, above the shouts and rushing of feet, the clatter of chains and buckets and the crash of breaking timbers, there rose a cry of horror.

"My father! My father!" It was Ellen Maybury's voice. She stood in the street before the burning building, her face lifted and her arms outstretched toward an upper window, from which the aged face of her father looked despairingly. The flames had already swept over the lower stories of that part of the building, so that to rescue him from the street was impossible.

"Father, father!" she cried; "will no one save my father!" There was a moment of intense silence. Who could hope to reach him through that roar of flame and smoke! The tragedy of seeing a human being perish before their eyes without hope of succor paled every cheek, stilled every heart. Then a calm voice broke the stillness.

"Stand ready, men, to take him when he is lowered," was the order, and a man, pushing his way through the crowd, sprang across the space cleared by the heat and through the door of the burning store.

"It is Fourth-of-July Pete," cried one. "He [illegible]," cried another. The crowd stood [illegible] At the rear of the long [illegible] stood a rack on which [illegible] called [illegible] Snatching one of [illegible] from the [illegible] Pete threw it over his shoulder and fought his way to a stairway that led to the second floor. A moment later he reappeared beside the old man at the window. He thrust out his tanned face with its frame of brown locks, waved a message of hope to the girl standing below, pale with fright and emotion, pointed to the roof and disappeared with the old man in his arms. A moment later he was on the peak of the roof, running back and forth, seeking a place where his burden could be safely lowered. There is one point not yet reached by the flames. Here he stands, and, making the rope fast about the old man's body, lowers him over the eaves. Below, men rush into the burning air to catch and bear him away in safety the moment he shall come within reach. Now he is in their arms and they struggle back. But the rope on the body detains them. "Cut the rope!" cries the man on the roof, but they either do not hear him or are unable to obey. Then the man leans forward and tosses the rope from him. They rush back and the old man is out of danger. But the rope that might have served a similar purpose for his preserver trails useless across the dusty street. They look aloft. They see the vagabond, Pete, take from his neck a small [illegible] some-

WAVED A MESSAGE OF HOPE.

thing and, tearing it open, lift out the silken flag. He holds it aloft and waves it gallantly in the flame-lit air. Then he folds his arms across his breast and stands erect between earth and sky. A great sob goes up from the crowd, but his head bows not, his gaze never wavers. Then there is a crash, a great wave of smoke and flame shoots high aloft, and the walls of the building totter and fall. Fourth-of-July Pete had celebrated his last birthday on earth.

In a little graveyard on the hill overlooking the town there is a modest stone on which is inscribed: "Sacred to the memory of Peter Daniels, Hero," and every Fourth of July an elderly woman may be seen kneeling beside the mound watering the flowers with her tears. And often she says, as she stoops above the sacred dust: "A greater glory than this no man may know."

LESSONS OF PATRIOTISM

Young Men Must Learn Them or the Republic Is in Danger.

EVERY citizen of this great republic owes it to himself and the land of his birth to develop all that is best in him, since it is character that is needed if the nation is to grow into its finest possibilities. This thought leads the Wellspring to observe that the great task before the boys and young men who are now about passing through Fourth of July fervors is to make men of themselves. That really is what we are here for—not to gather money, to do a few things large or small, to win fame, to achieve power, but to grow into worthy manhood. If he is a benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where there was only one growing before, he is much more a benefactor who adds some new quality to his own character, making himself a somewhat better man. Patriotism demands of young men the very best manhood they can build.

They should be true. Truth is one of the foundation stones in every fabric of worthy character. It is not enough to be truthful in speech, never uttering any false word. One may conform to the law of truth in this way and yet lack truthfulness in other ways. Strength is another quality of patriotic manhood. It is not easy to be good in the business world, in politics, in society. One needs to be strong in order to live out noble principles and to do the things which a man must do if he would take his place among men and live righteously. He must be able to stand in the face of all manner of opposition and temptation and of all subtle influence. Then while the patriotic man must be true and strong, he must also be gentle. Gentleness is the flower of noble character. There are men who are true and strong, but are ungentle, and thus fail of a really noble manhood. Courage is another essential element in manliness. Courage is not merely a quality by itself in a noble life—it is a necessary element in all other qualities. It takes courage to be true, and to be strong, and even to be gentle in a worthy sense.

Another duty of patriotism is interest in all that belongs to the life of the country. Every young man should train himself in the affairs of good citizenship. Voting is not merely a privilege—it is a sacred duty as well. The voting should be intelligent. Young men should learn to think and to inquire, not casting their ballots blindly and thoughtlessly with the party to which they are attached, but making sure that they are casting them for men who are worthy. The twentieth century patriot ought to be independent enough never to be compelled by party rules to vote for an unworthy candidate.

THE ACME OF HEROISM.

Yell O. Dog—They talk about the heroism of the man behind the gun. Why, he ain't in it for heroism with the dog in front of the firecracker.

He Was Proud of It.

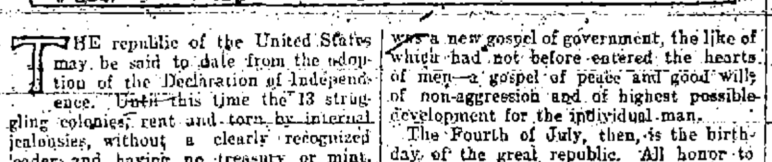
Mrs. Goody-Good—Aren't you ashamed, little boy, of tying a tin can and a firecracker to that poor dog's tail?

Little Boy—No'm. He's an English bull pup and this is the Fourt' o' July.

He Liked the Noise.

"So you enjoyed hearing the man reading the Declaration of Independence, Johnny?"

"You bet I did. The guy roared it through a megaphone and made a deuce of a racket."



THE republic of the United States may be said to date from the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Until this time the 13 struggling colonies, rent and torn by internal jealousies, without a clearly recognized leader and having no treasury or mint, scarcely knew what they desired of the mother country.

A very obstinate king and a decidedly shortsighted prime minister denied the very reasonable demands made by the patriots. Two or three battles had been fought between the royalists and revolutionary troops, but a very strong and influential party within the colonies still believed that all differences might be harmoniously adjusted and that the former status could be restored. In the number of representatives in the congress at Philadelphia were several members who had hoped for a change of heart in George III.

The declaration, when adopted, changed everything. As soon as it became the unanimous expression of the representatives of the people, who had full powers to act for their constituents, not a doubt was left in the minds of any. It was understood thenceforth that the war was to be one of subjugation, or that it should end in the independence of the colonies.

The subsequent events were secondary to this great and heroic action on the part of the congress. The articles of confederation, the adoption of the federal constitution and the election of an executive head were necessary and logical results of the casting off of allegiance to Great Britain.

The leaders in the movement, Adams, Franklin, Jefferson, Hancock and the others, understood fully the gravity of the act. They knew that from the standpoint of the crown every representative who signed that document was guilty of treason and might be hanged for the offense. They knew that in the day of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence a nation was born, or that humiliation and degradation would be the lot of the participants in it.

These brave men did not act hastily. They had counted the cost. They had no precedent for action, and no encouragement of success from the pages of history. Similar struggles for release from tyranny usually had resulted in the forging of heavier chains. They lacked harmony in domestic affairs; they needed money, clothing for their troops and money to pay them their due. In effect they had no capital except a sense of the righteousness of their cause and an abiding faith in the loyalty of the colonists to the cause in which they had engaged.

The words "liberty," "independence" and "free" must have sounded strange in the ears of the people of Europe in that day. In Great Britain the press was muzzled effectually. The common people of the German states were scarcely more than slaves; Russia was a despotism; Italy was composed of a number of petty sovereignties, each vieing with the other in crushing out the liberties of its subjects; Spain and Portugal had not heard the words before, save in derision. Poland was then engaged in a dying struggle against oppressors from without. France was in the mire of ignorance and tyranny.

Nowhere in all of the world could the framers and signers of the Declaration of Independence see the light of that liberty which they sought to give to their people. They were as people groping in the dark in a country that was strange to them. Yet nowhere in this immortal document is there a suggestion of doubt or fear. The justice of the cause is set forth in words that burn, and the determination of it is left confidently to the issue of battle.

The declaration is a great light rising out of infinite darkness. It was the first promise of a rule of the people by the people, where no tyranny might be found, and where the highest distinction awaited the worthiest, without reference to the accident of birth or the power of wealth. It was a new gospel of government, the like of which had not before entered the hearts of men—a gospel of peace and good will; of non-aggression and of highest possible development for the individual man.

The Fourth of July, then, is the birthday of the great republic. All honor to the fathers who had the sublime courage to frame and to sign the declaration. From the hour of the signing of it liberty had a new name and a fresh sweetness. The execution of the document signed and sealed for all time the divine right of liberty of the person and of a people to govern themselves by laws of their own enacting. May the anniversary of it always be hailed with joyous acclaim and by every outward manifestation of enthusiasm.

WILLIAM ROSSER COBBE.

THE INGLORIOUS FIFTH.

"I wish, doc, they'd never signed that declaration at all."

Harold's Ample Patriotism.

Willie Shoot (lighting firecracker)—Say, Harold, ain't you glad when the Fourth comes around?

Harold Pop (lighting pinwheel)—Ain't I! Gee! If I had my way, we'd have a Fourth of July every month.

ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATION.

Miss Oldgirl—Yes, I refused him last Fourth of July and he got drunk and stayed drunk for nearly a week.

Miss Flyppe—Well, he carried the celebration to a greater extreme than I thought he would.

Had a Glorious Time.

"Well, sonny, did you have a good time on the Fourth?"

"Best I ever had. Our barn caught fire three times and a fireman broke his leg."

THE FOURTH AT BOSHVILLE

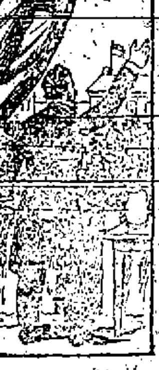
Account of an Old Fashioned Celebration, Condensed From the Columns of the Bosh County Clarion and Vindicator.

The Procession.

Grandest celebration ever known. Thousands of citizens and visitors thronged busy thoroughfares. Beautiful decorations everywhere. Everybody out and stirring. Boshville's fairest daughters wearing sashes—red, white and blue. Faces betraying patriotic interest. Sight pleasing to gods and men. Great commotion. Band begins to play. Boshville's famous Silver Cornet band. Renders Yankee Doodle. Unbounded enthusiasm. Procession moves. Semper Paratus Hose company in lead. Truck embellished with flowers and ribbon streamers. Company A, Boshville Rifles, nobby uniform, Capt. Julius Caesar Runaway commanding. Evolutions superb. Peers of Kaiser Wilhelm's grenadiers. Everybody applauds. Fair women wave handkerchiefs. His Honor, Mayor Smithysmith, aldermen, city officials, in carriages. Knights Errant with plumed hats, swords flashing in bright summer sun. Two hundred Queer Fellows, full regalia. Two hundred Workingmen. Other orders. Nine hundred men in line. Unparalleled success. Boshville outdoes all competitors. Greatest town in state. We are the people. Don't forget it.

The Oration.

Thousands gayly dressed men, women, children at fair grounds. Music, unexcelled, by Boshville Silver Cornet band. Tribune in center of grounds. Music ceases. Genial mayor declares speaking in order. Prayer, Rev. Mr. Smallpay. Reading Declaration of Independence, Miss Birdie O'Rourke. His honor introduces Hon. Timothy Bellowhard, M. C., 'steenth district. Glorious country, glorious people, glorious municipality. (Cheers.) Land of the free, home of the brave. Liberty of speech, free press, free pulpit, free everything. E Pluribus Unum. I'm servant of people. Your servant, fellow citizens. Tariff must be revised. Bellowhard will do it. Tariff must not be meddled with. Bellowhard will see to it. Bellowhard is your servant. Command Bellowhard. Bellowhard knows everything. (Prolonged cheers.) Wonderful country. Give me liberty or give me death. (Cheers.) Bellowhard favors public buildings for Boshville. (Tremendous cheers.) Bellowhard will introduce bill for public building. Boshville's all right. (So's Bellowhard.) Election next fall. Bellowhard is not electioneering, hence will stop. Bellowhard is modest, hence will close with three cheers for Boshville. (Hip, hip, hurrah!) Exit Bellowhard. Exit gay throng. Exit empty lemonade tub. Exeunt omnes.



The Small Boy.

Youth enjoyed itself. From early morn to dewy eve boys enlivened community. Firecrackers, nigger chasers everywhere. Timid ladies stuffed ears. Made no difference to boys. Enjoyed themselves all the more. Johnny Green, son of respected townsman, Ebenezer Green, Main street grocer, fired toy pistol all morning. Sad accident at noon. Lost two fingers. Sam Smith, son of Tonsorial Artist Smith, Bellevue avenue, shot off giant firecracker and right hand. Other calamities numerous. Saddest of all: Little Georgie Peck, only child of Widow Selina Peck, corner Mulberry street and Hawthorne avenue, found lamented pa's pistol on shelf in closet. Thought it was unloaded. Played with it. Sudden explosion. Funeral Saturday, two p. m. Unhappy widow. Public sympathy goes out to her. Poor little Georgie. Sad tale of woe.

G. W. WEIPPIERT.

Love's Young Dream.

She—And what did papa say when you asked him?

He—He said he didn't want any fool in the family.

"And he really doesn't know you at all!"

"Except that I want to marry you."—Boston Transcript.

Robbed Right and Left.

Mrs. Homestay—I'll bet lots of the people who closed up their houses and went away to the summer resorts to spend the Fourth have been robbed.

Mr. Homestay—That's so. These summer resort men are becoming bolder from year to year.

Something Quite Unusual.

Mrs. Peck—Did anything unusual happen to your boys on the Fourth?

Mrs. Jones—Sure. Johnny and Sammy were not injured at all.

A Day of Hard Work.

"Are you going to take a day off on the Fourth, Spllcer?"

"Not on your life; I have three kids at home."

Right Up to Date.

"Johnny," said the wise old gentleman, "have you any idea who made this a day of [illegible]?"

"Sure. It was the firecracker trust."

APPLAUDED HIMSELF.

Senator Reed Smoot Tells a Capital Joke of Which He Was the Sole Victim.

Although Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, resided in Washington less than a fortnight during the recent session, he did not escape the anecdote craze. The scene of the best story he told was laid in the southern part of the Mormon state, which is settled largely by Scandinavians.

According to the chroniclers, Mr. Smoot is not much of a politician, nor yet a Daniel Webster, when it comes to oratory. He was assigned by his republican central committee, therefore, to deliver his maiden ef-

SENATOR REED SMOOT.
(Mormon Statesman Who Can Tell a Good Story at His Own Expense.)

fort before the foreigners in a southern Utah village. His advent had been widely heralded, and the hall in which the meeting was to be held was crowded with Swedish farmers when Mr. Smoot turned on his eloquence.

The applause was not all that he had expected. Only one person, an old man on the front row, seemed exceptionally interested. He applauded wildly, laughed at all the speaker's jokes, and manifested every sign of excited appreciation.

After Mr. Smoot had finished, his enthusiastic auditor arose to speak. Feeling grateful, the senator determined to show his appreciation in like manner. The old man's remarks were entirely in Swedish, which was, to Mr. Smoot, denser than Greek, but not to be outdone, Mr. Smoot followed the inflection of the speaker's voice, and whenever he thought a climax was reached, led the applause wildly.

"I cheered and stamped on the floor in a most undignified manner," said Mr. Smoot, in relating the story, "and I was at a loss to understand the curious looks centered upon me. Finally a man sitting behind leaned forward and inquired if I understood the speaker.

"'Not a word,' I confessed, 'but it's a good speech, isn't it?'

"'Well,' he replied, 'you may be interested to know that he's translating your speech. None of these people understand English.'"

WOMEN CONQUER TRAMP.

Chicago Hobo, Who Asked Police Protection, Is Given a Fine of Fifty Dollars.

Joseph Klein, a tramp, who pleaded with a policeman to protect him from a crowd of angry women, was fined $50 by Justice Callahan, of Chicago, and sent to the bridewell after

FLED IN HOT HASTE.
(Chicago Tramp Saved from Angry Women by a Policeman.)

the witnesses had told of the manner in which he came under the displeasure of the law.

Klein knocked at the rear door of the home of Mrs. Mary Everett, 10,028 Avenue M, early in the morning and asked for money. Mrs. Everett offered him a slice of bread and butter, which Klein rejected and kicked the housewife in the side. She screamed and Mrs. John Schneider, who lives in the same building, came to the rescue.

Mrs. Schneider bounced a broom off Klein's head a few times. Klein drew a knife and stabbed her in the arm and fled. The screams of the victims had attracted a large number of women of the neighborhood and they pursued the tramp, who grew more terror-stricken at every jump.

Just as he was ready to faint he ran into the arms of a policeman and begged to be protected from his pursuers. The women told their story and the bluecoat carried Tramp Klein to a cell.

In the Same Boat.

"He doesn't know much," said a man to-day, in speaking of an enemy; "and," he added, in a moment of frankness, "I don't either."—Atchison Globe.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap
kills all germs and microbes of disease.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap
is made of the very best materials known to medical science.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap
is a pure Soap, and lasts longer than any other Sulphur Soap.

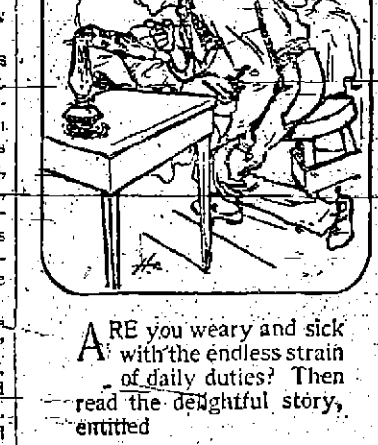
Glenn's Sulphur Soap
will cure all forms of skin disease, and beautifying the complexion, making the skin soft, smooth and elastic.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap
makes toilet or bath delightful and refreshing.

Take none but the genuine—each cake stamped. Beware of cheap impure Sulphur Soaps—they are dangerous.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.



ARE you weary and sick with the endless strain of daily duties? Then read the delightful story, entitled

THE TROUBLE ON THE TOROLITO

by that entertaining author,

FRANCIS LYNDE,

which will appear in this paper. Look out for the

..OPENING CHAPTERS..

FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES

MOCHA & JAVA COFFEE WE SELL IT.

FISCHLER BROS.,
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SUITS, WALKING SKIRTS
LONG DRESS SKIRTS,
SILK COATS, Etc.,

with all grades of prices. Call and see for yourself.

KATHERINE ROBINSON.

Rooms up stairs, over Myers & Nichols'

FIRST-CLASS HAND LAUNDRY,

EASTMAN'S BLOCK, WELLSBORO, PA.

Having had twenty years experience in the laundry business my customers can depend on getting the best work in Wellsboro. Domestic finish if requested. Work done on short notice. Goods called for and delivered.
May 21, 1903-yr. JAMES E. SUNG.

MORPHINE

Opium, Laudanum, Cocaine and all [illegible] permanently cured, without pain or detention from business, leaving no craving for drugs or other stimulants. We restore the nervous and physical systems to their natural condition because we remove the causes of disease. [illegible] prepared by an eminent physician.

[illegible]

Confidential correspondence, [illegible]

FRILLS AND FANCIES OF THE SUMMER FASHIONS

Notes of the Materials and Modes That Are Pleasing to Feminine Hearts.

LIGHTER than gossamer, finer than a spider's web, are the materials Dame Fashion has decided to garb us in this season, and the temptation of all things transient is very irresistible to a woman's soul! One opaque material, however, is popular beyond all others; and that is, fine sof linen, that forms such a perfect groundwork for embroidery, which has become the indispensable trimming of every smart dress.

The art of stitchery is carried to perfection, and ready-made trimmings are considered bad taste. Dresses must be embroidered in some original design to be really out of the common. Linen, with its highly-

A BLOUSE OF LINEN.

It is inserted down from the neck and up from the waist with lace, with cuffs and collar band to match.

finished silky surface, throws up the floral or Greek broderie, now so much worn.

Foulard, finer and thinner than of yore, is made in the most perfect Chine and pompadour designs; the bordered floral foulards are as lovely as if they were hand painted! Large sprays, single blooms, or garlands are all most beautiful. This style of design is particularly adapted to flounced skirts.

Embroidered batiste is delicately lovely. Dresden-blue or coral-red are effective on a cream batiste, but the shaded embroideries on self-colored ground are perhaps the most fascinating.

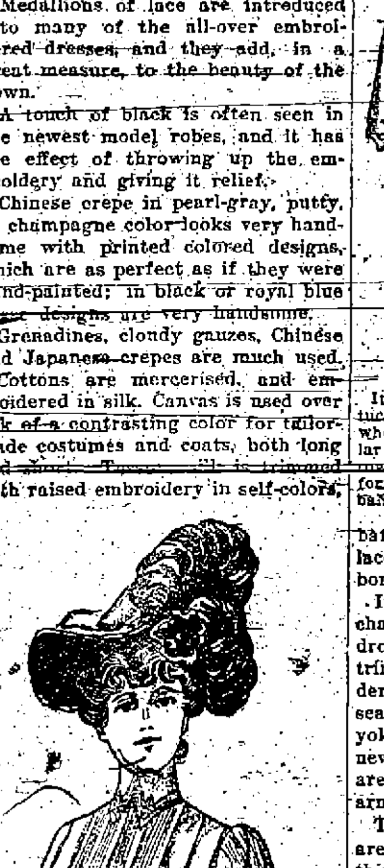
Medallions of lace are introduced into many of the all-over embroidered dresses, and they add, in a great measure, to the beauty of the gown.

A touch of black is often seen in the newest model robes, and it has the effect of throwing up the embroidery and giving it relief.

Chinese crepe in pearl-gray, putty, or champagne color looks very handsome with printed colored designs, which are as perfect as if they were hand-painted; in black or royal blue these designs are very handsome.

Grenadines, cloudy gauzes, Chinese and Japanese crepes are much used.

Cottons are mercerised, and embroidered in silk. Canvas is used over silk of a contrasting color for tailor-made costumes and coats, both long and short. The former is trimmed with raised embroidery in self-colors,



A BLOUSE OF WHITE DELAINE.

This is arranged in a series of box pleats, each stitched with pale blue silk and adorned with a small transparent guipure motif over blue silk. This same silk also forms an inner edging to the pointed collar and cuffs.

or with Teneriffe lace, which has suddenly become very fashionable.

Basket-woven materials will continue with us into the autumn.

Black glace silk makes charming "trotteuse" dresses for those who dare the perils of the short skirts. They look best with a small bolero and high belt draped carefully round the waist.

High curved belts require the deep buckles now so much worn in the jeweled and enamel work.

Stiff little bows with tiny buckles, rosettes with a jeweled button center, are amongst the novelties for trimming coats and bodices.

The latest fashionable embroideries are Persian and Chinese. Every country and clime are called upon to contribute to our vanity!

The rage for lace continues. Yak-lace, made of fine wool in all the new shades, is used for trimming voile and Aeolienne. Teneriffe, Spanish silk lace, Mexican, Cluny, and antique laces are all most lovely, but none is more perfect than the old Italian lace. Colored, hand-painted and spangled laces are much seen. All kinds of laces are worn together, and black and white, or coffee color and white lace are used to trim the same gown. Filet lace is called upon to do good service on our summer gowns.

Cloth is used in all sorts of curious ways. For instance, lace, grenadine, and the light at fabrics are strapped with cloth. It is also used for underskirts, and embroidered cloth blouses are a novelty. They are most elegant, if a little severe.

Smartest of all black dresses is black crepe de chine, trimmed with tucks, ruching and black silk guipure insertion.

Foundations are made separate from the skirts, and a skeleton silk bodice is needed for slip blouses, inasmuch as our bodices have become slip blouses in themselves.

Hip yokes, gauged or tucked, appear on all the new skirts, regardless of the fact that the whole skirt is tucked from waist to hem, or trimmed below the knee with lace insertion. The vogue of flounced or box-plaited skirts continues una-

A FASHIONABLE COFFEE COAT.

It is in d'Alencon lace, with sleeves of tucked net and insertions to the elbow, whence comes a deep frill of lace. The collar is of fine guipure run through with narrow black velvet ribbon, the ends of which form rosettes in front, finished with jet balls.

bated. Entire hip yokes are made of lace, or a crossed trellis-work of ribbon.

In bodices there are little or no changes. The shoulder-line is as drooping as possible, and pointed trimmings are arranged on the shoulder, to conceal and lengthen the seam. Gauging is much used for yokes and the top of sleeves; all the new sleeves have deep cuffs, and they are plaited in at the bend of the arm, to give more fulness.

The deep collars in lawn or lace are as fashionable as ever, and I think they are likely to remain so.

Coffee coats are made of lace, or lace insertion, alternating with ribbon. Some have very deep square lace collars, which take the place of a yoke. The elbow sleeves end with deep frills of lace.

Most of the loose boleros have square or yoke collars which finish off in long stole ends.

Petticoats are extravagantly got up. The idea is to keep them flat at the top and fussy at the bottom. The top is sometimes composed of a lattice-work of ribbon, and the rest of the petticoat bristles with frills and flounces. From beneath the knee, petticoats are considerably more flounced than last year's models; the trimmings are varied and original, gold braid being used on some of the newest styles. Large medallions of black Chantilly lace, connected by narrow black velvet ribbons, makes a pretty trimming for a light silk jupon.

There is quite a craze for black and white petticoats, and an endless variety of models are in fancy cotton, organdie and batiste.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

Queer Marks of Beauty.

In New Holland the women cut themselves with shells, and, keeping the wounds open a long time, form scars in the flesh, which they deem highly ornamental. Another mark of beauty consists of having finger nails so long that casings of bamboo are necessary to protect them from injury.—London Mail.

[illegible]

Feminine Charity.

He—I wonder why Miss Overton is so sensitive about her age?

She—I can't imagine. She's certainly old enough to have got over a little thing like that long ago.—Chicago Daily News.

Uncle Reuben Says:

"De only difference between throwin' yo'r money into de fire an' spendin' it in lottery ticket am dat yo' hev 30 days longer in de latter case to think what a fule yo' hav' made of yo'self.—Detroit Free Press.

A REAL BOY WONDER

Four-Year-Old Telegraph Operator Out in Oklahoma.

Went to Work When He Was Two, Says His Father—Now He Has Fun on the Wires with Other Operators.

There is a child at Watonga, Okla., that makes the conventional prodigy seem ordinary. Compared with this boy wonder the precocious youngsters who whistle patriotic songs at three and play dance music on the piano six months later, are backward. In Watonga no mother who has heard of Glenn B. Peck says anything about her own four-year-old who may recite four prayers or the multiplication table through the twos. Glenn is the up-to-date child wonder, he is a born telegrapher. He has been a telegrapher about two years, having taken up the work when he was two years of age. This is what Glenn's father, agent for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway at Watonga, says about the young lightning jerker:

"Glenn was four years old the 23d of last January. I am an old telegrapher, having worked at telegraphing for the last 12 years. Glenn's mother has worked as telegrapher for the last eight years, and is at present employed by the Rock Island company.

"Glenn began to learn telegraphy at the age of two years. The first time we noticed it was when central office was beating 'time' at noon. He was playing in the office and ran into another room calling to his mother that Herington was giving 'time.' Always after he was able to tell when 'time' was given and eagerly watched for it. He kept right at it and frequently he would call out some word he heard on the wire, and all this time, understand, he had not learned the Morse alphabet. We had never as yet taught him to 'send' nor had we the slightest idea that he could do so, but one day he climbed on the telegraph table and be-

MASTER GLENN B. PECK.
(Only Four Years of Age, But an Expert Telegraph Operator.)

gan to call a near-by office and sign our office call at regular intervals the same as an old telegrapher would do. We questioned him as to what office he was calling and he promptly named it and also told us what letters it took to make the office call. From that day he kept on improving very rapidly, or, perhaps I should say, it naturally came to him. He would pronounce difficult words when he would hear them on wire. And he would spell words correctly on the wire that he could not spell otherwise.

"Imagine our surprise when we came in the office one day and he promptly told us he heard the train dispatcher give a train order and that Nos. 153 and 154 would meet at Watonga. We inquired into this and found out he was correct. Glenn did not study nor was he taught. Now he can read a train order correctly, tell when operators are sending their wire car reports and tell when Watonga's turn comes. He can tell when other operators 'O. S.' their trains, what office is reporting and the number of the train.

"He frequently calls up Wichita and asks them '5,' which means: 'Have you anything for us?' Very often he calls up other offices and tells them to 'copy.' He will call all of the offices he can raise and then, after he gets them all lined up ready to 'copy'—they thinking it is an all-agent message—he will tell them '25,' which means he is busy on another wire.

"Other operators cannot tell his work from that of the regular operator, as he does not send 'hammy,' like all beginners, but he makes his letters correctly, exactly like an old telegrapher. A few days ago he called up Geary station and told the operator to 'copy.' The Geary operator told him to wait a minute till he got his 'mill,' and when he had his typewriter ready he told Glenn to go ahead. Glenn then told him '25.'

"The operators at the Wichita Western Union office call him nearly every day. They are very much surprised at him, and it is very hard to make any operator believe he is talking to a little boy four years old. The Wichita operators can now tell his 'hand' from either his mother's or mine; they often call him and ask him to tell some other office on another wire to answer them for a message. He promptly replies 'Art' (all right), and immediately gets on the other wire and calls the office. If successful in raising them, he tells them to answer on No. 2 wire.

"I believe we are safe in saying that Glenn is the youngest telegrapher in the world, and the youngest one that was ever known. He can cut out and in the switch board, and when the wire is open he can test the wire by 'grounding' and locate in which direction the wire is open."

The Butcher and His Hat.

"I always thought it paid to be polite until I got into this business," remarked a prosperous retail butcher, "but I find that it costs me about $25 a year. My trade is with nice people, and when fashionable women come into the shop I have to tip my hat to them. A butcher's fingers are always more or less greasy from handling the meat, and in about a month a new hat is no longer fit to wear. Grease is about the only thing that won't come out of a derby, and I will be the hatter's best customer until the weather gets warm and I will be able to go bareheaded."—N. Y. Times.

ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

FARMER'S WORKSHOP.

It Should Contain a Complete Set of Tools and a Miter Box and Work Bench.

A subscriber requests description of a miter box and a work bench. The miter box is easy to make. Take three boards, each one inch thick, and 18 inches long, one of them six inches wide and the other two four inches wide. Nail or screw the two narrow boards to the edges of the wide one. Three inches from center of each side board make a mark on the inner edge. Lay a square across diagonally and

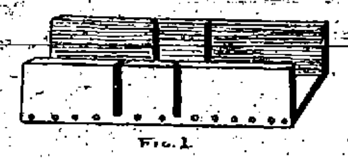


FIG. 1.
THE MITER BOX.

draw cross lines. With a try-square draw two lines down each side of the box from the top marks, and with a saw cut down upon these lines till the bottom board is reached. This completes the box as shown as Fig. 1. It may be made any desired size but two saw kerfs on each side must always be just as far apart inside the box as the box is wide inside. The work of sawing the diagonal kerfs must be done carefully or the box will not cut a perfect-fitting joint.

Work Bench.—About ten feet long, three feet wide and three and one-half feet high is a convenient size; 2x4-inch stuff will do for legs and one-inch

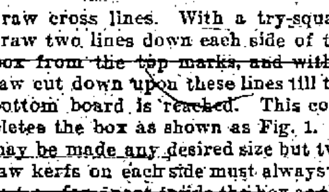


FIG. 2
DURABLE WORK BENCH.

boards used to cover the bench. A 2x4 crosspiece may extend across from one leg to another and the top boards be nailed down to these crosspieces. To make steady, crosspieces, of about 5x1-inch stuff, should be nailed onto the legs, extending across from one leg to the other at the upper ends. The vice-board may be made of a 2x8-inch plank, 2½ feet long, narrowed down to about four inches at one end. A wooden bench-screw will cost about 30 cents, and a bench-stop, which also costs 30 cents, should be purchased. These adjustable stops are much better than a wooden cleat for holding boards on top of bench while planing. Fig. 2 shows the way a wooden peg (a) may be inserted to hold board when being held in the vice.—J. G. Allshouse, in Ohio Farmer.

Rain Signs.

When a cat sneezes it means rain. Distant sounds, such as bells and railway whistles, are unusually distinct just before rain; and window blind cords become taut, and salt and black currant lozenges moist. Rain may also be expected when dogs grow restless and drowsy; asses hang down their ears and rub themselves against walls; sheep become frisky and bleat terribly at night; the pigs are disturbed and run about; and cocks crow early and flap their wings excessively.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Bearded Women.

Two French doctors have been looking into the question of bearded women, and have discovered that out of every 1,000 sane females 299 are bearded. Of these 230 have only a light down, 40 have a very visible beard, and ten are unmistakably adorned with this hirsute appendage. Out of 1,000 insane women examined, 491 had slight beards, while 56 had beards well grown.—London Chronicle.

Rather Strenuous.

"That new neighbor of mine told an acquaintance that I was a jabbering idiot," said Meeker, "so I started out to make him eat his words."

"Good for you," said Naggsby. "And did you succeed?"

"No," replied Meeker, in tones redolent with sadness. "He proved to be one of those strenuous chaps who would rather fight than eat."—Chicago Daily News.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful

cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

THE CHURCH IN CUBA.

Clergy Is Solemnly Adjured to Keep Out of Politics.

Salient Points of the Pope's Brief on the New Republic—Earnestly Recommends the Fostering of Education.

A summary of the pope's brief in regard to Cuba and Porto Rico, sent to Archbishop Chapelle, of New Orleans, as papal delegate to those islands, has been received at Washington. In the message the pope refers to the changes of government in the islands and the necessity for providing for the new conditions, as he did by appointing a new delegate, and by decreeing on September 4, 1901, that Cuba should be governed, ecclesiastically, by the same laws as the church in Latin America, enacted in Rome in 1899. These provisions, the pope goes on to say, did not seem to be sufficient for the new necessities of the island, hence the present brief, actum Praeclare.

Leo XIII. erects the new dioceses of Pinar del Rio and Cienfuegos, which comprise, respectively, the provinces of Pinar del Rio and the civil province of Santa Clara. The metropolitan shall be, for all, the archbishop of Santiago. The diocese of Porto Rico is taken away from the metropolitan's province and made subject immediately to the holy see.

He wishes the sees of Santiago and Havana to retain their chapters of canons. If however, circumstances do not permit the full quota, at least ten canons are to be supported. The new sees must also have their canons. In conferring benefices and canonries the laws of the council of Latin America are to be preserved.

The pope then speaks of the necessity of sacred and profane learning for

POPE LEO XIII.
(Pontiff Who Has Just Issued a Brief on Church in Cuba.)

those who are to hold ministerial office in the dioceses and of the care which the bishops ought to exercise to foster in their priests the virtues which befit their state. His words on not meddling in political matters are very pointed. He wishes men in sacred orders to abstain entirely (omnino abstineant) from such pursuits. They are to foster fraternal love, and to give no ground for envy. To procure this spirit the bishops are to summon the priests yearly for the exercises of a spiritual retreat. The usual conferences for the discussion of theological questions are to be held and care taken to erect seminaries for the proper education of the future clergy of Cuba. The pope recommends especially the Collegio Pio-Latino-Americano, at Rome. He wishes at least two young men from each of the Cuban dioceses to be sent there, and that when they shall have finished, others to succeed them be selected.

He commends the sedulous care of schools for youth and colleges for both sexes. A word of praise is bestowed on the religious bodies, who have worked so well in Cuba. The pope wishes their number to be increased, and that houses shall be erected in more places, in which at least eight religious men shall live, whose duty shall be to preach to the people and to teach them.

As soon as the new sees are filled, a provincial council is to be convoked by the apostolic delegate, at which he shall preside. The pope urges the Cubans to persevere in the faith of their fathers, to keep the unity of the faith in the bond of peace, to give due honor to the heads of the republic "republicoe proepositos debito honore prosequantur." The execution of these provisions is committed to the delegate.

The extent of the diocese of Pinar del Rio is 4,650 square kilometers; the population 173,604; there will be in it 29 parishes, and 18 secular priests. The Church of St. Rudesind, in the city of Pinar del Rio, is to be the cathedral. A seminary must be erected in this new diocese. The time for doing so is left to the new bishop.

The diocese of Cienfuegos will have an extent of 7,850 square kilometers, 356,536 inhabitants, 35 parishes, 29 secular priests and 24 priests of religious orders. The Church of the Immaculate Conception at Cienfuegos is to be the cathedral. A seminary must also be erected here. The time for its erection is left to the new bishop.

A Powerful Poison.

A certain professor in this city amused his students the other day during a chemistry lecture by relating a story about an old German professor who, in narrating the fact that cyanide of potassium was a very deadly poison, went so far as to say that "one drop of this stuff placed on the tongue of a rabbit would kill the strongest man!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Lotion for the Hands.

A correspondent sends in the following recipe: The best lotion I know of, for the hands, when one has to do rough work and then to try to sew, is glycerin, arnica and the juice of one lemon, strained. The glycerin softens, the arnica heals and the lemon will whiten and take stains off. This can be used when one sits down to sew, and as it dries in quickly will not soil the work.—N. Y. Post.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ERIE RAILROAD

Time Table in Effect June 14, 1903.

GOING WEST—READ DOWN. GOING EAST—READ UP.

No. 7	No. 5	No. 3	No. 1	No. 17	No. 25	STATIONS.	No. 4	No. 2	No. 14	No. 24	No. 8	No. 6
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	Leave. Arrive.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.
6.10	7.25	2.20	8.05	2.50	.....	New York	3.22	0.52	1.07	6.17	6.17	7.52
6.13	0.15	6.13	9.30	0.30	.....	Carbondale	5.45	5.45	.....	.....	8.53	8.53
3.40	1.10	8.15	2.27	11.45	6.25	Susquehanna	9.37	1.53	6.50	9.05	12.23	2.25
.....	note	.....	.....	12.01	6.40	Great Bend	.....	.....	6.30	8.48	note	.....
4.25	1.45	8.55	2.58	12.38	7.10	Binghamton	9.10	1.01	0.05	8.20	11.40	1.40
.....	.....	.....	.....	12.59	7.27	Union	.....	.....	5.38	7.57	.....	.....
5.01	2.13	9.25	3.25	1.31	7.54	Owego	8.38	12.31	5.14	7.33	11.00	1.00
5.27	2.38	9.51	3.50	2.06	8.30	Waverly	8.12	12.03	4.40	6.50	10.28	12.39
6.04	3.05	10.20	4.14	2.45	9.10	Elmira	7.49	11.42	4.05	6.21	9.58	12.13
6.37	3.31	10.47	4.39	3.22	9.54	Corning	7.22	11.16	3.34	5.35	9.18	11.48
7.00	.....	.....	4.55	3.48	10.19	Addison	7.05	11.00	3.15	5.06	8.58	11.29
7.45	.....	.....	5.28	4.37	11.15	Canisteo	.....	10.20	2.37	4.18	8.15	.....
8.07	4.32	11.50	5.43	4.45	11.40	Hornellsville	6.28	10.21	2.30	4.10	8.05	10.50
11.15	7.00	.....	8.00	8.00	7.45	Buffalo	.....	8.00	.....	.....	4.00	8.10
1.58	8.08	.....	9.09	9.09	9.09	Niagara Falls	.....	7.16	.....	.....	1.15	6.43
11.42	6.48	2.04	9.00	9.00	3.22	Jamestown	2.14	5.15	8.35	.....	3.12	6.36
6.30	12.40	7.40	.....	.....	9.30	Cleveland	6.00	.....	2.35	.....	6.30	1.00
6.55	7.00	2.45	.....	.....	6.55	Cincinnati	2.00	.....	8.30	.....	.....	.....
7.00	9.45	5.20	.....	.....	7.55	Chicago	10.30	.....	6.15	.....	10.00	.....
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	Arrive. Leave.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.

Above trains run daily except that No. 25 does not run Sundays between Salamanca and Jamestown; train 5 does not run west of Leavittsburg, Ohio, on Mondays and days following legal holidays. No. 8 will stop at Great Bend to take on New York passengers and let off passengers from Buffalo. No. 5 will stop at Great Bend to let off passengers from New York. Trains 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, are vestibuled.

Additional Trains going East—No. 18, local, daily, leaves Hornellsville 5.10 a. m., Canisteo 5.48 a. m., Addison 6.42 a. m., arrives Corning 7.05 a. m. leaves Corning 7.40 a. m., Elmira 8.21 a. m., Waverly 9.01 a. m., Owego 9.41 a. m., Union 10.12 a. m., Binghamton 10.41 a. m., Great Bend 11.26 a. m., arrives at Susquehanna 11.50 a. m. Trains 30 and 122, daily except Sunday, leave Binghamton 8.15 a. m. and 3.35 p. m. for New York and to Carbondale via Susquehanna. No. 16, Sea Shore Express, leaves Binghamton daily except Sunday at 1.10 p. m., arrives New York 7.52 p. m.

Additional Trains going West—No. 10, local, daily, leaves Susquehanna 6.33 p. m., Great Bend 6.48 p. m., Binghamton 7.15 p. m., Union 7.31 p. m., Owego 7.56 p. m., Waverly 8.32 p. m., Elmira 9.05 p. m., Corning 9.35 p. m., Addison 9.56 p. m., Canisteo 10.46 p. m., arrives at Hornellsville 10.55 p. m. Trains 121 and 29, daily except Sunday, from Carbondale and New York, arrive at Binghamton 12.04 noon and 10.18 p. m. No. 15, Sea Shore Express, leaves New York daily except Sunday at 9.10 a. m., arrives Binghamton 4.12 p. m.

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

101	129	107	STATIONS.	102	114	108
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	Lve. Arr.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
5.25	1.45	6.45	Elmira	10.35	1.22	9.06
6.06	2.20	7.20	Corning	10.03	12.50	8.30
6.42	3.03	8.04	Bath	9.22	12.08	7.47
7.36	3.54	8.59	Wayland	8.34	11.22	6.58
9.15	6.00	10.55	Rochester	6.50	9.85	5.00
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.

Nos. 107, 108 and 101 run daily, others run daily except Sunday.

TIOGA DIVISION.

101	107	105	STATIONS.	102	124	108
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	Lve. Arr.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
4.50	9.35	6.30	Elmira	9.10	4.00	5.30
6.00	10.44	9.05	Lawrenceville	8.02	....	4.11
6.23	11.00	10.20	Tioga	7.47	1.30	3.56
6.40	11.20	11.00	Mansfield	7.30	12.45	3.38
7.00	11.40	1.25	Blossburg	7.10	11.40	3.15
p. m.	a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.

All trains daily except Sundays.

No. 202, local, Sundays only, leaves Rochester at 8.00 a. m., Wayland 9.44 a. m., Bath 10.3 a. m., Corning 11.09, arriving at Elmira at 11.59 a. m.

Parlor cars. Through standard Pullman sleeping cars to Albany, Boston, New York, Buffalo, Chautauqua Lake, Cambridge Springs, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago. Tourist car service to Chicago, Cincinnati, Western, Pacific coast and California points; also to Boston via Binghamton and Albany. Connections made at Binghamton, Union Depot, with D. & H. trains for Albany, Boston, Saratoga, Lake Champlain and New England points. Highback seat coaches. Dining, cafe and buffet cars. Trains protected by safety block signal system.

D. W. COOKE, General Passenger Agent, New York.
W. G. MACEDWARD, Div. Passenger Agent, Elmira, N. Y.

RETTIG'S BOTTLING WORKS,

CORNING, N. Y.,

HAS THE EXCLUSIVE AGENCY FOR TIOGA COUNTY FOR

Schlitz Milwaukee Beer

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS.

SALES IN	1862	3,017	Bbls.
" "	1872	30,868	"
" "	1882	277,807	"
" "	1902	1,014,998 3-4	"

One million fourteen thousand barrels of Schlitz Beer sold in one year, showing an unprecedented increase of 132,916 1-8 barrels in 1902, making Schlitz Milwaukee's largest brewers by over 100,000 barrels.

SCHLITZ-PURITY DID IT

The old reliable Bartholomay's Lager always on hand. All the leading brands of Ale, Soft Drinks and Mineral Waters. Mail or telephone orders promptly filled.

Address, VALETINE RETTIG,
January 29, 1902. Corning, N. Y.

90 Cents a Gallon for Liberty Ready Mixed Paint

Can you afford not to paint your house, or make the interior brighter? Direct from factory to consumer and a five years guarantee backed by a million dollar company with every can.

We will deliver in your town (we pay the freight) six gallons of concentrated paint, any color, or assorted colors, which when you add six gallons of linseed oil will make twelve gallons of pure linseed oil paint, costing you 90 cents a gallon. No turpentine or dryers needed.

The most profitable paint consumers proposition on earth.

Liberty Paint, absolutely pure, in paste form, costs you $1.40 a gallon, and linseed oil costs you 40 cents a gallon, and the two together make two gallons of paint that YOU KNOW is pure and lasting, for $1.80, or 90 cents a gallon.

Is there any sense in paying $1.60 and $2.00 a gallon for inferior, ready mixed paint, when you can buy Liberty guaranteed paint for 90 cents a gallon?

HONEST GOODS MADE BY SKILLED WORKMEN.

We sell in only six gallon crates. Club with your neighbor if you do not need six gallons.

Write today for the finest selection of color cards ever issued FREE

Remit $8.40 and you will receive (freight prepaid) six gallons of concentrated paint, any color you desire.

Active men and women, who can give reference, can secure good positions representing us.

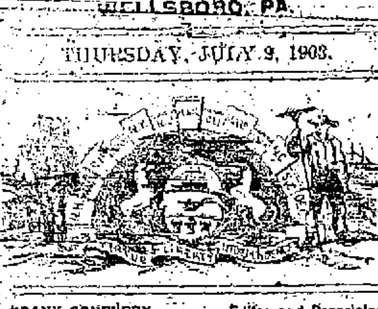
A SPECIAL PROPOSITION FOR [illegible]

Eureka Paint and [illegible]

The Gazette.

WELLSBORO, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1903.



FRANK CONEVERY, - - Editor and Proprietor

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
M. S. MURRAY, Blossburg.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH SMITH, Elkland.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN M. GENTRY, Delmar.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Independent Candidate for Sheriff.

I hereby annouce myself as an independant candidate for the office of Sheriff of Tioga county. W. OSCAR WAKELY.

THE deeper the Postoffice scandal is probed the greater is the extent of the rottenness revealed. There are indications of fraud, favoritism, graft, blackmail and picking and stealings in nearly every branch of the postal service.

IT is carefully estimated by a Boston journal that the Philippine Islands have cost Uncle Sam, including the $20,000,000 originally paid for them, about $300,000,000. The United States have gotten back from them in trade only about $6,500,000, and that mostly for articles sold to our own soldiers, of whom we are obliged to keep there about 25,000.

GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER has appointed Joseph W. Hunter, of Jenkintown, State Commissioner of Highways. This office was created by the last Legislature to take charge of the appropriation of $6,000,000 for the improvement of public roads. Under the provisions of the act $500,000 can be used the first year, $500,000 the second year, $1,2500,000 in each of the next two years, and $1,500,000 in each of the two years succeeding. If the Commissioner shall recommend the State shall pay two-thirds of the cost of the improvements of the roads, and the boroughs and townships one-third. The Commissioner shall also give information that will aid in the work of road building.

THE Salus-Grady press muzzling law was condemned by the members of the Pennsylvania Editerial Association, in convention at Atlantic City last week, and resolutions denouncing the law and asking for its repeal were adopted, after speeches had been made against it and its sponsors. Most of the editors of the association are editors of weekly papers in Pennsylvania, which the bill attempts to except, but the members voted unanimously for the resolution, which also provides for the raising of a fund to fight the law. If these able editors of our esteemed contemporaries are earnest and sincere they will, of course, unitedly oppose the election of Mr. Snyder, the press-gag-law candidate for Auditor General.

PROBABLY the greatest celebration of the battle of Gettysburg that has ever been held is the one which began yesterday and will continue until the night of the 4th. Wearers of the blue and of the gray, who fought each other in the great battle, are assembled in friendship to observe the anniversary. They join as citizens of a common country in honoring the dead of both sides, and in glorifying that Union which one fought to destroy and the other to preserve. The "high water mark" of the Rebellion was reached in two senses at Gettysburg. There culminated the greatest effort of the Confederacy to injure the North. There also was given the most sublime example of courage of the soldiers of a mistaken cause.

STATE BUILDING STEAL.

It is sincerely hoped that the $100,000 Pennsylvania State building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be an improvement on the $35,000 freak that represented this great State on the Pan-American grounds at Buffalo. Every Pennsylvanian's pride was touched when he gazed on that cheap affair, which competent judges said ought not to have cost to exceed $8,000.—*Smethport Democrat.*

If our memory serves us right, and we believe it does, a Wellsboro citizen of strong Republican proclivities, and a close friend of ex-Governor Stone, took some exception to the GAZETTE'S editorial comments on the big steal by the Commission which erected the State building at the Pan-American. We were politely informed that our criticisms were out of place—not being posted on inside affairs, that our informant had the best of reasons for knowing that at the next session of the Legislature following the Pan-American Exposition the report of the Commission would show that a good share of the $35,000 appropriation had been returned.

Has anybody ever heard of such a rebate by this Commission? Perhaps our Republican friend can enlighten the public on this matter. The columns of the GAZETTE are open for such an explanation.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Diverse Opinions on the Iowa Democratic Platform—Scandals Multiply.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The greatest interest has been manifested throughout the past week by Washington Democrats in the action of the Iowa convention. Diverse opinions are entertain- [illegible] ... is entertained not only by those who have lost faith in the 16 to 1 policy, but by many who regard it as a correct but non-essential issue at the present time and who believe they see in the abandonment of the old platform a better chance for party harmony. The enthusiasm with which the name of Grover Cleveland has been received and to some extent the popularity of Senator Gorman are taken to indicate that there are many Democrats who, while they are unwilling to espouse the free silver cause, are anxious to see adopted a Democratic platform on which they can stand. Mr. Cleveland is not regarded here as a presidential possibility and it is generally held that any man to be a candidate must have supported the platform of the past two campaigns, but it is believed that with such a candidate, on a platform which ignores the silver issue and declares for moderate tariff revision and a cleansing of the executive departments, there are excellent chances for Democratic success.

Scandals in Washington are multiplying as time goes on. The postoffice scandal still holds the palm for extent of corruption, but one has developed in the administration of the affairs of the Indian Territory which, were its location as accessible to the representatives of the press, would almost equal the postal affair. It appears that for years the Indian agents appointed by the successive Republican administrations have been making false returns as to the number of Indians in the territory in order that they might profit personally by the surplus rations issued. When the Dawes Commission undertook to divide the Indian lands it used these padded rolls as a basis for its work and now that the allotments have been practically completed it is discovered that the territory has been divided into more parts than there are Indians. How the matter can be adjusted without great additional work and expense it is impossible to foresee, but the President has appointed Francis E. Luepp, a prominent Washington newspaper correspondent, to make an investigation of the situation and report to him.

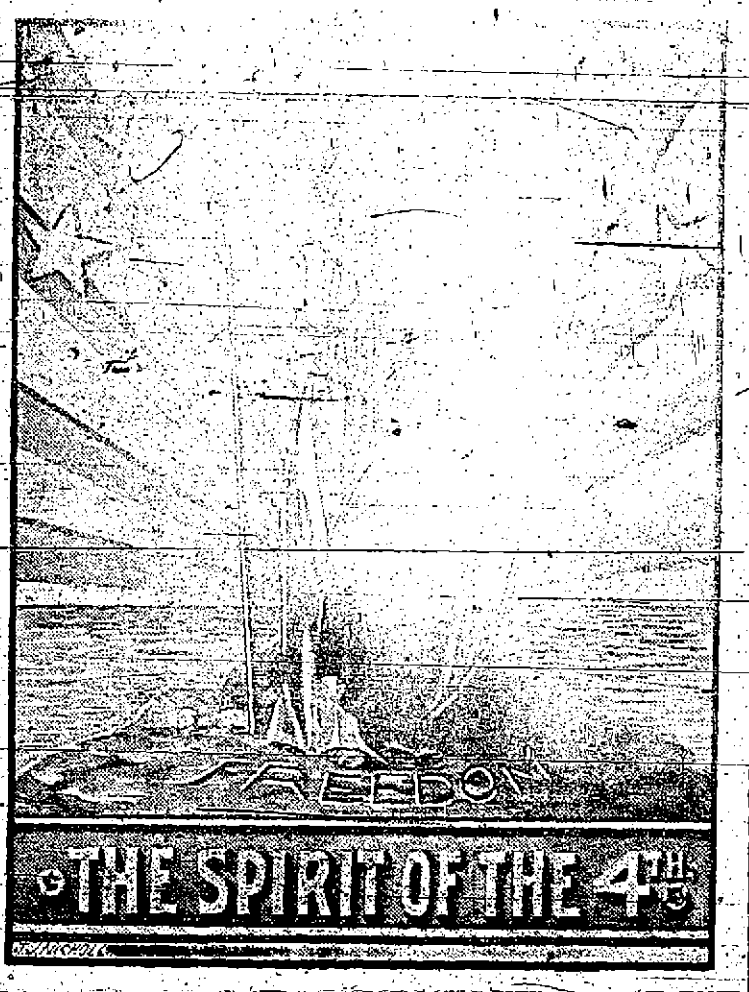
A scandal has developed in the Treasury Department, where it has been discovered that an immigration official has been selling the private papers of the department, upwards of 4,000 in number, to private persons, especially to railroad and steamship companies. The Department of Agriculture is the scene of still another scandal in connection with the distribution of free seeds, in which the Secretary of Agriculture is shown to have appointed a political favorite to the position of inspector of the work of the seed contractor, and Mr. Wilson's protege to have grossly neglected the duties for which he was appointed, even if he did not share in the profits out of which the Government was cheated. An investigation of the Bureau of American Ethnology is also in progress as the result of the defalcation of an employe, a Spanish war veteran who obtained the place on the strength of having been a soldier.

Speaking of the situation in Washington as it obtains to-day, a member of Congress said: "It is the old story. When a party remains in power too long there is sure to be wholesale corruption. It is not the new man who steals from the Government, but the old office-holder who regards himself as safe from prosecution because of his political influence and who has come to believe that no change of administration which would reveal his peculations, is likely to occur. His story always repeats itself in this respect and the abuses finally become so serious that the people are compelled to change the administration if only to turn the rascals out. Take the present situation in the Postoffice Department. Roosevelt may be sincere in his desire to prosecute those who have actually stolen from the Government, but even he is loath to expose the rascality of the Republican appointees and he is afraid to get rid of Payne, who is a professional politician and whose every effort is bent on saving his colleague on the Republican National Committee, Perry Heath, and other Republican friends, just as he strained every nerve to save Hanna's friend, Machen."

Two more indictments have been secured in the postal cases, one against ex-Congressman Driggs, of Brooklyn, the other against J. V. Miller, of the same place. Machen and Groffs have also been indicted again, as have also George E. Lorenz and wife. Ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith has made public a lengthy statement in which he attempts to outline what he chooses to regard as evidence of collusion on the part of Seymour W. Tulloch and Inspector Smith, the man who made the report inclosed in Bristow's reply to the Tulloch charges and which was so unfavorable to Smith's administration. Mr. Smith bases his charge of collusion on the fact that in several instances Smith and Tulloch use the same language. This is all explained at the Postoffice Department, however, where it is learned that both the Tulloch charges and the Smith report were based on the letter of the Comptroller of the Treasury, Tracewell, and the similar terms referred to were those originally used by him when he objected to the payment of certain vouchers.

It has been stated in various quarters that Postmaster General Payne intended to resign, but this Mr. Payne denies. He has been quite ill, but is much better now and was present at the last cabinet meeting before President Roosevelt left Washington. Mr. Roosevelt left for Oyster Bay, where he will spend the remainder of the summer, on Saturday. Most of the embassies and legations are closed and Washington has assumed its usual summer quiet.

—The Towanda *Republican* says: "Troy Borough Council have decided to have Charles Thomas, the Tioga county driller, start drilling for a 6-inch artesian well on the borough's reservoir lot in hope of securing a flow of three barrels per minute, water supply in times of [illegible]."



COUNTY AFFAIRS.

A Summary of Local Events and Happenings of the Week.

—Knoxville wants a Board of Trade.

—Tioga has a new Board of Health.

—Lawrenceville will celebrate the Fourth.

—Alice M. Hymes has been appointed postmistress at Hammond.

—There are 35 Granges in this county with a membership of nearly 4,000.

—The Knights of Pythias of Liberty will celebrate two days, the 3d and 4th.

—Mrs. Eveline Hotchkiss, of Stony Fork, died last Wednesday, aged 70 years.

—The celebration at Knoxville will be under the auspices of the Maccabees and Odd Fellows.

—O. A. Dort, of Stony Fork, has purchased the store building which he has occupied several years for $1,300.

—A Cross Fork lumber jobber has imported seventeen Indians from the Cattaragus reservation to work in the bark woods.

—David Crumm, of Antrim, has been granted pension arrearages amounting to $450, and will hereafter receive $6 per month.

—The Mansfield Electric Company offer a reward of $25 for evidence sufficient to convict anyone who tampers with their fixtures.

—James K. Dwyer, of Antrim, who recently went to St. Louis, has secured a position as electrician on the Exposition grounds.

—Robert Campbell, formerly of Academy Corners, has bought the Atwell meat market at Gaines and is conducting the business.

—The twentieth annual reunion of the soldiers and sailors of Tioga and Potter counties will be held at Galeton, July 29th, 30th and 31st.

—The free rural delivery carrier at Tioga has set the pace by coming out in a new uniform of grey, trimmed with black braid and brass buttons.

—Emerson P. Jennings, Jr., has become the editor and publisher of the *Austin Republican*, which has come out as an aggressive Socialist organ.

—Two thousand white roses, ten bushels of daisies and several loads of laurel were used in the decorations for a church wedding at Troy one day last week.

—Ginseng hunters from this county have been over in Bradford county the past month seeking the valuable root, which was found in the vicinity of Rome.

—Last Saturday morning a little boy at Tiadaghton had one of his hands nearly blown off by the explosion of a railroad torpedo through which he was trying to a nail.

—After a week's trial of starting from Mansfield after the arrival of the noon train the rural delivery carriers have returned to the old schedule of leaving at 7:30 in the morning.

—Beginning next Monday the big saw mill at Asaph will run night and day the year round. The new boarding house is finished and the electric light plant is ready for use.

—Two more cases of smallpox have developed in the house near Hoytville which has been quarantined for several weeks. Frank Thomas, one of the recent victims of the disease, is said to be very sick.

—L. L. Harrer, of East Point, has resigned his position as butter maker with the Calvert Creamery Company at Calvert, Pa., and accepted a position with the Alloway Butter and Cheese Company at Lyons, N. Y.

—Willie Narber, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Narber, of Liberty, who is visiting relatives at Montoursville, accidentally fell in a bonfire last Wednesday and was seriously burned about the face and arms.

—Asa Hill, landlord of the American House at Westfield, has purchased an orchestrion which cost $750. It is said to be one of the finest instruments of the kind in the State. Judging from appearances the hotel business in Westfield is in a thriving condition. Mr. Hill recently purchased a locomobile.

—Charles Krider, a New York Central brakeman, jumped from his train near Pine last Sunday night to turn a switch and landed among a lot of rattlesnakes. To make matters worse he slipped and fell and his lantern went out. The train crew helped him do battle and several of the reptiles were killed.

—The Tioga *Argus* says that the bridge which spans Crooked Creek near the station at Holiday broke down a few days ago while Austin West was driving over it with a load of gravel, and the whole outfit was precipitated to the bed of the creek, about eight feet below. Luckily the driver nor his team were seriously injured.

—A spirited debate in Knoxville's flourishing Y. M. C. A. of the question: "Resolved, That the country girl makes a better wife than the city girl," was led in the affirmative by a confirmed bachelor and in the negative by a benedict with a countrybred wife. Popular vote of the organization decided in favor of the country raised matron.

—George S. Voorhees, of Elmira, died suddenly of heart disease in a street car on Monday evening. Mr. Voorhees was for several years senior member of the firm of Voorhees, Aiken & Co., manufacturers of cigars at Tioga, where they had a large factory employing nearly 200 hands and did a prosperous business until 1883, when the local bank, of which Mr. Aiken was one of the owners and cashier, failed.

—Through the neglect of the Odd Fellows lodges of Mansfield and Seeley Creek in making proper returns to the Grand Lodge, Floyd F. Hogaboom, of Jackson, was defeated for the office of District Deputy Grand Master by L. P. Walbridge, of Delmar, notwithstanding Mr. Hogaboom received more votes than Mr. Walbridge. The Grand Lodge canvassed the returns sent in, declared Mr. Walbridge elected and he received his commission.

—A grand jury in Indiana county has indicted 25 women, who are members of the best families in the county, who have been playing cards at social functions for prizes. The State attorney holds that this is a plain violation of the law, and will probably enlarge the scope of his prosecutions to include 100 or more of these feminine offenders. The husbands and sweethearts of the indicted persons are using every effort to have the indictment quashed.

—Gustavus Sweet, of Charleston, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. A. Bullock, in that township last Friday, aged about 56 years. He was an old soldier, enlisting in the service when he was about sixteen years of age. He served with the First Pennsylvania Rifles or "Old Bucktails," and was wounded in the second battle of Bull Run. The funeral was held on Sunday and was attended by George Cook Post, of which the deceased was a member.

Death of Calvin Dibble.

Calvin Dibble, an aged and well-know farmer of Delmar, died last Tuesday at his home in that township. He was born in Chenango county, N. Y., and was 79 years of age. He had been a resident of this county for over half a century and had a wide acquaintance in this section. Mr. Dibble had been in poor health for some time.

The deceased is survived by his wife and four children: Mrs. Cassius Ford, George, John and Amos Dibble, all of Delmar. Funeral services were held from the house on Thursday afternoon, Rev. James Boyce officiating. Interment in the West Branch cemetery.

Fourth of July Picnic.

The Catholics of St. Mary's Church of Tioga will picnic at the town park in that place on the Fourth. Two halls for dinner and amusements have been engaged. William Lynott, of the Scranton *Truth*, the most popular tenor singer in Lackawanna and Luzerne counties, and Miss Margaret Thornton, the pianist, of Scranton, will furnish vocal and instrumental music. Races and other amusements. Fireworks in the evening. Rev. John O'Toole will deliver an address on "Our National Independence."

Notice to Justices.

Justices of the Peace are hereby warned that the U. S. Pension Agency at Pittsburg, Pa., will reject all vouchers executed by them unless they comply strictly with the Act of Assembly approved April 23, 1903, requiring them to use a seal as described in Section 2, and that date of expiration of commission be given.

Disfigured Skin

Wasted muscles and decaying bones.

What havoc!

Scrofula, let alone, is capable of all that, and more.

It is commonly marked by bunches in the neck, inflammations in the eyes, dyspepsia, catarrh, and general debility.

It is always radically and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which expels all humors, cures all eruptions, and builds up the whole system, whether young or old.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

VALUABLE CLAY MINES.

Located on Cobble Hill, Between Tiadaghton and Blackwells.

A correspondent from Tiadaghton in giving a description of the valuable Cobble Hill clay mines located in Delmar, near Tiadaghton, says: "It has only been three years since Cobble Hill was conceded a worthless barren, and nothing inside or outside the mountain was worth an effort to develop. A man by the name of Cross was first to discover the clay while prospecting for coal. There was not very much said about it at the time, as it was not thought to be in quantities sufficient to pay for developing, and it was not until a company of Rochester capitalists had purchased several hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Cobble Hill and had secured the mountain itself that operations commenced for developing the mines.

"This Cobble fire clay, as it is called, is of a superior quality. There are very many uses of this clay that the ordinary fire clay cannot be used for. It is used for making the very best quality of fire brick, also for ornamental brick for cornices. Fine earthen ware is also made from it. It is becoming quite extensively used for pavements in front of city residences. It is very white and makes a solid, clean walk.

"The manner in which the clay is gotten out of the mountain is very similar to the method in which bituminous coal is mined. The clay lays in deposits from fifteen to fifty feet from the surface of the ground. A drift is started into the side of the mountain about 100 feet from the summit down. These drifts are usually about six feet in diameter at the front and the clay bed is about fifty feet from the mouth of the drift. The thickness of the bed, or mine, is about six feet, making plenty of room for a man to work standing. Picks, drills and powder are used for mining the clay.

"The white clay, or first quality, is the most valuable and is used in making ornamental brick and earthen ware. It is worth $30 per ton. The second quality is a shade darker and is used in making ordinary fire brick. The third quality, which is quite brown, is very much cheaper and is used for the less expensive work. It is said that this clay will pay all the expense of mining the three grades.

"In getting the clay to market after it is mined it is drawn out by a wire cable, controlled by a stationary engine. It is put into a covered chute or trough, this at a 45 degree incline, and two thousand feet long, and through this the clay is deposited into the car at Blackwells. The real clay station is about one mile north of Blackwells."

The Woman on Horseback.

The notorious woman on horseback made her annual appearance at several of the towns in the Cowanesque valley last week. At Elkland about 12 o'clock one night she sprang from a clump of bushes and frightened two belated pedestrians. The next night when a crowd collected around her, after being discovered in a barn, she requested them to go away and not bother her and emphasized the request by producing a revolver and threatening to use it if they did not go.

At Knoxville the mysterious woman created more or less excitement by her appearance in town. She was arrested and placed in the lockup on the charge of vagrancy and carrying concealed weapons. Later she was released and left town Thursday night.

The Elkland *Journal* says there is something very mysterious about the woman, but she is believed to be harmless. Some claim that she is crazy, others that she is a morphine fiend, and still others that she is loooking for her husband who disappeared a few years ago. Whichever it may be, she has a faculty of mystifying people and keeping them guessing when she is in town.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that the firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TRY A BOTTLE OF

SIEGEL'S

PURE MALT

WHISKEY.

It is an absolutely pure, mellow and invigorating stimulant and tonic. Builds up the nerve tissues, tones up the heart, gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles and richness to the blood.

It is invaluable for overworked men, delicate women and sickly children.

For sale at all leading hotels, or write for our price.

SIEGEL BROS.,

319 Market St. WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Max Bernkopf & Bro.

PUSHING AND PROGRESSIVE.

THERE is little or no progress in business now-a-days without a proper amount of push. This store believes in push, practices push, is ever on the alert for a trade turn that will be of benefit to its buying public, always striving to save you a dime or a dollar on your purchases. That you appreciate all this is evidenced by the hearty manner in which you respond to our printed invitations to partake of the bargain benefits which are offered you from time to time.

Some Excellent Values In Clothing.

If you've a clothing thought come and see if we cannot fit it from some of our lots. Exclusive agents for "Horseshoe" and the "M. Wile & Co." brands of fine Clothing.

New York's Latest Fad.

To be worn without the vest—Neckties embroidered in fruits and flowers—natural colors. Plenty plain ones, too.

MAX BERNKOPF & BRO.

BELL TELEPHONE 46.

Model Dry Goods House

We are receiving this week a beautiful line of Skirts in Linen, Duck, Pique, Mohair, Voile, etc., which will be placed on sale at very low prices.

The Shirt Waist stock is now booming. In styles and fit there is nothing in town to touch them.

We have received a beautiful line of Dressing Sacques in white and colored.

Carpets are now going with a rush. There is not a day but some one says you have the handsomest patterns in town. Call and see them. Prices are right.

Lace Curtains are a specialty at the "Model." Prices from 50 cents a pair up.

In fact everything in the line of Dry Goods are right in quality and price.

We respectfully ask an examination.

Model Dry Goods House

F. C. WHITNEY, Manager.

FINKELSTEIN BROS., Props.

NEXT DOOR TO STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, WELLSBORO.

WE CARE. People get more than they ask for when they have us fill their prescriptions. The public at large is not half so particular as we are in these matters. They know that our drugs are both pure and of standard strength. We take no chances whatever, and never hesitate to pay the cost of making sure.

Your physician writes a prescription expecting definite results; we see to it that he is not disappointed. All prescriptions have careful, scientific compounding, and we also make the price right.

HYER & HOWD, Pharmacists, Wellsboro.

Hamilton Watches

P. R. Fullwood

WELLSBORO, PA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

ANSCO CARTRIDGE FILMS AND CYKO DEVELOPING PAPER

Are the new features of our stock of Photographic Supplies.

We keep in stock Ansco Films for Pocket Kodak Brownie, No. 1 and No. 2, Folding Pocket Kodak, No. 2 and No. 4, Bull's Eye No. 2 and No. 4 Bullet. If you want the best Films made ask for the Ansco.

Cyko Paper is the best developing paper at prices much less than most others. 4x5 Cyko, 15 cents per dozen.

We also keep Printing Out Paper, Plates, Developers, Toners, Tripods, Cameras, Printing Frames and other supplies.

BLATCHLEY & CAMPBELL

LOCAL NOTICES.

At the Fair on Friday and Saturday—all Stationery reduced 20 per cent.

—CASH paid for hides, pelts and old iron, by John Gisin, Wellsboro Tannery.—

ORDERS for strawberries promptly filled by S. L. Campbell, Spicewood, Pa.—June 11-tf.

SPECIALS at the Fair on Friday and Saturday: All 10c. counter goods, 8c.; all 5c. counter goods, 4c.

WE are paying 20½ cents per pound for unwashed wool.
GRAVES & MATHERS.

LISTER'S Fertilizer for buckwheat is the best made. It insures big crop.
—May 21-tf. GEO. M. SPALDING.

SEVERAL second hand Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines at your own price.
W. G. PITTS,
Coles House Block, Wellsboro.

IN the Methodist church next Sunday will be "Flag Day." Morning subject, "Problems of Village and Country Churches;" evening theme, "Is it necessary to repent, believe, be baptized and join the Church, to get to Heaven?"

The Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1903.

New Advertisements.

Pure Malt Whiskey—Siegel Bros.
Metal Banks—Tioga County Savings and Trust Company.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—Celebrate the Fourth at home.

—Miss Florence Fischler is visiting her aunt in Sayre.

—Miss Tessie Parker is visiting relatives at Galeton.

—Miss Celia Schwartz is visiting relatives in Waverly.

—Miss Ada Brooks is visiting friends at Spencer, N. Y.

—Summer visitors from out of town are increasing daily.

—Alfred J. Niles, Esq., of Pittsburg, is home for the Fourth.

—Dr. F. G. Elliott, of Mansfield, had business in town Saturday.

—Mrs. Fred B. Hastings, of Blossburg, is visiting relatives in town.

—Mrs. B. F. Parks, and daughter are visiting relatives at Delhi, N. Y.

—Mrs. G. W. Whittaker, of Buffalo, is the guest of Mrs. S. O. Putnam.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Evans, of Kent, Ohio, are visiting friends in town.

—Miss Morrelle, of New York city, is the guest of Mrs. Arthur Shumway.

—The Saturday excursions to Williamsport were inaugurated last week.

—Mrs. Rorapaugh and her niece, Miss Eva Rorapaugh, are visiting relatives at Galeton.

—The local ball team will give a dance in Armory Hall next week Friday evening.

—To-morrow is the last day of the great ten-days clothing sale at Graves & Mathers.

—Mrs. A. J. Knickerbocker, of Binghamton, N. Y., is the guest of Mrs. [illegible]

—Arthur Spencer has beautified his [illegible] McInroy street with a new [illegible]

—[illegible] G. Evans, of Nelson, [illegible]

—Gregg J. Stewart, of Buffalo, is spending a few days at the home of his parents in this place.

—The tax rate for school purposes in Covington is 7 mills—one half mill higher than in Wellsboro.

—Mrs. W. D. Hoyt and son, of Port Chester, N. Y., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Hastings.

—Dr. Charles Osgood, of the faculty of Yale University, is visiting at the home of his parents in this place.

—Mrs. George M. Hathaway and family have gone to Rock Stream, N. Y., to spend several weeks with relatives.

—Commissioner S. O. Putnam and Commissioners' Clerk Beach took in the excursion to New York city on Sunday.

—Mrs. E. E. Hyer and her daughter, Anna, and little son, Claire, left this morning for a visit with relatives in Binghamton.

—Mrs. W. L. Beverson, of Philadelphia, arrived here last week and will spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. H. J. Landrus.

—An elevator is being installed in the grocery of R. C. Kelts, who has leased the second floor of the store building which he occupies.

—Miss Grace Knuttenberg, of Lake Carey, Wyoming county, and Miss Leona Fiutchey, of Ithaca, N. Y., are the guests of their aunt, Mrs. A. Niles.

—James T. Wortendyke cut his left foot quite badly a few days ago while peeling bark on Elk Run in Gaines township. He lives on Grant street.

—Miss Helen Bennett, who has been traveling with the Ithaca Conservatory of Music Concert Company for several months, has returned home for the summer.

—J. B. Husted died at the county poorhouse last Wednesday, aged about 80 years. He was a former resident of Blossburg and the remains were taken to that place for burial.

—The Caboose Committee has it that it is only a question of time when all passenger trains will run direct to this borough, thereby obviating the change of cars at the Junction.

—Beginning yesterday N. R. Kimball, of this borough, resumed his old position as stage driver of the route between this borough and Mansfield. Mr. Ives has surrendered his contract.

—Last Wednesday while Robert English, of this borough, was working on a lumber job near Four Mile run he was struck by a falling tree and badly bruised. He was brought home on the evening train.

—Mrs. Arthur H. Dartt and her sister, Miss Louise VanValkenburg, gave a reception yesterday afternoon and evening to a large company of lady friends at the home of the former on West Main street.

—Floyd Keeney, who has been traveling with Vogel's Minstrels the past season, has returned home for a few weeks vacation. He has signed with the same company for next season, beginning August 5th.

—The Mansfield *Advertiser* is responsible for the following: "It is rumored that a former Wellsboro gentleman is soon to marry the wealthy widow of a former leader in Western Pennsylvania politics."

—The *Leader* says: "Mrs. E. H. Briggs, of Wellsboro, who is visiting friends in Corning, is confined to her room on account of injuries sustained by being tripped on a loose board on a sidewalk at Centerville."

—David Wagner, of Stokesdale, was arrested last Saturday by Central Detective Lebo, charged with stealing rides on freight trains. He was brought here and committed to the county jail in default of $5 fine.

—Charles J. Wheeler has opened a wagon repair shop in the wooden building in rear of Roberts & Gardner's block on Main street. The building has been overhauled and it will make a very convenient location for the business.

—The Westfield *Free Press* denies the report that Max Zief is to close out his business in that place and locate in Wellsboro, but admits that Mr. Zief contemplates opening a branch store in this borough or some other town.

—Milton T. Myers, Jr., who recently secured a position as traveling salesman with the Monroe Manufacturing Co., of Webster, N. Y., left on Tuesday morning for that place to begin his duties. He will sell undertakers' supplies and will travel in Ohio.

—Rev. M. E. Lynott, of Kingston, a former pastor of St. Peter's Catholic church, is spending a few days in town as the guest of Rev. John O'Toole. On Tuesday evening Rev. Lynott assisted Father O'Toole in the dedication services of a statue of the Sacred Heart, a memorial of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Fischler, of Delmar, presented to the church by their children.

—Dr. Merton A. English, osteopath, has sold his business in this place to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Lyons, of Altoona, both practicing osteopaths. Mrs. Lyons is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Ives, of this borough. They will take charge of the office in the Hastings' block July 15th. Mr. English expects to leave in September for Kirksville, Mo., where he will take a post graduate course in the Osteopathic college.

[illegible]

sport on Tuesday a terrific rain and wind storm partially wrecked the main tent and created a panic among the several thousand of spectators. One end of the tent collapsed and fell and a scene of pandemonium followed. The falling poles fortunately did not strike any person, although there were some very narrow escapes. No one was injured.

—The Wellsboro Carriage Company is rushed with orders and the plant is being run to its fullest capacity to keep up with the demand for vehicles of all kinds. During the past week shipments were made to Corning, Mansfield, Galeton and Grass Flat, Clearfield county, besides deliveries to several nearby places. The reputation of the work turned out by this establishment is rapidly extending throughout this section of the State as well as over the line in New York State.

THE TANK GLASS FACTORY.

Work is Rapidly Progressing on the New Plant—Big Steel Stack.

A visit to the glass factory this week showed considerable activity and progress in the work of remodeling the old plant into a tank factory. The interior of the old plant has been completely gutted and a force of 40 men are engaged in the construction of the tank and its adjuncts for the manufacture of window glass. Many skilled glassworkers are employed and none but union masons and bricklayers are given work.

The tank is 78 feet in length and 15 feet in width and is built of huge blocks of fire clay and brick. It is provided with holes for eight gatherers and eight blowers, and by making three shifts of eight hours each employment will be given to 24 blowers. The working force will number about 125 men.

On Monday the work of erecting a steel stack for the plant was commenced. It will be 120 feet in height, lined with fire brick, and will be built in the northeast corner of the building. Five machines for making the gas are also being constructed in connection with the steel stack.

When completed it will be one of the most modern and up-to-date plants for the manufacture of window glass in this section of the State. It is now expected that it will be ready to commence operations about the first of September. It will require about 390 tons of old glass, valued at $4,000, to start the tank at the first blowing. The output of the factory will be more than three times that of the old pot factory, and the quality of glass will be equal to the best in the market.

A Magnificent Showing.

According to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1902, just published, Pennsylvania has 137 of the 592 National banks in the entire country entitled to places on the "roll of honor." There are in the United States 4,691 National banks. The "roll of honor" is computed on a basis of the showings of surplus and undivided profits in proportion to capitalization, and only 592 of the 4,791 are on the "roll."

We heartily endorse the following from the *Advocate*, which says: "It is a matter of great local pride that the First National Bank of Wellsboro stands 142 on the honor roll of all the banks of the nation, 40th in rank in the State of Pennsylvania, which has captured 22 per cent. of all the places on the 'roll of honor.' This is surely a magnificent showing."

Wellsboro Will Celebrate.

Some of the members of the local ball team became somewhat patriotic last week and as a result have made arrangements for an impromptu celebration on the Fourth. The principal attraction will be two games of ball between the Wellsboro team and the Athletics of Morris Run, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. A ladies' cornet band will be present and furnish music at both games.

In the afternoon there will be foot races, sack races, potato races and other sports on Main street. Dancing afternoon and evening in the public halls. In the evening there will be a fine display of fireworks.

A good time generally is anticipated and a large crowd from the surrounding country is expected in town.

Stores Will Close on the Fourth.

All the merchants have arranged for a general suspension of business and closing of the stores on the Fourth. Out of town people as well as home people should do their shopping to-morrow, as none of the stores will be open on the Fourth.

The barber shops will be open only on the morning of the Fourth. Patrons should govern themselves accordingly.

Wellsboro Boy Honored.

The Commencement News of Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, contains the following mention of a Wellsboro boy: "Class 1871, preparation prize, to student prepared in Bucknell Academy, Edward Warren Rumsey. The prize was $10 cash. Mr. Rumsey is now at Northfield, Mass., where he was sent as a delegate by the College Y. M. C. A. to attend the Moody Bible Conference."

—Strength and vigor come of good food, duly digested. "Force," a ready-to-serve wheat and barley food, adds no burden, but sustains, nourishes, invigorates. [illegible]

GENTRY BROS.' SHOW.

Only Gave One Performance, for Which Exorbitant Prices Were Charged.

A large crowd which had gathered on Main street yesterday forenoon was sadly disappointed at the failure of the parade of Gentry Brothers show to make its appearance. Owing to a heavy rain storm which the show encountered at Williamsport on Tuesday afternoon it did not arrive here until 12:30 p. m. yesterday. On account of the delay the afternoon performance was abandoned.

The parade took place about 4:30 o'clock and was, as one lady said, "Just as cute as it could be." It contained about a hundred head of handsome Shetland ponies; scores of pretty dogs of all species; a herd of baby elephants; dens and cages filled with troops of the always amusing monkeys, and a herd of camels, zebras and sacred cattle. Two bands of music and a number of beautiful chariots and tableaux cars completed as pretty a street pageant as has ever been seen in this place.

In the evening the big tent was filled and a good performance was given. One of the features of the show is the troupe of ponies that play bells. The pony pyramid is an inspiring sight and the diminutive wagons, drawn by sprightly ponies and filled with the cutest lot of dogs and monkeys, won unlimited admiration. It is a great show for the children, and incidentally pleases a great number of the older ones as well, who go to take the children.

The probable loss incurred by not being able to give an afternoon performance was made good in the evening by doubling up on the prices—50 cents for adults, with 25 cents additional for reserved seats. It was an outrage, considering the nature of the exhibition and the extent of the show generally. The regular price charged elsewhere is 35 cents, with 10 cents additional for reserved seats—and that's all its worth.

Soon after the doors were opened the people who were inside the tent were given a bad scare, which came near creating a panic. A tank of gasolene used for lights became ignited causing a big blaze, and but for the prompt action of the employes in dragging the tank outside it might have terminated very seriously. Several ladies fainted during the excitement.

DELMAR TEACHERS.

Names of Those Engaged for the Ensuing Year—Schools Discontinued.

The following are the names of the teachers engaged for the ensuing year in Delmar, together with the schools to which they are assigned:

Dean—Nettie Phippen.
Osburn—Mary Willard.
Stony Fork, Advanced Grade, Celia Schwartz; Primary Grade, Genevieve Sabins.
West Branch—Florence Kiefer.
Heise—Bertha Butler.
Middle Ridge—Lula Roblyer.
Coolidge—Clara English.
Brewster—Esther Butler.
Kennedy—Mary Butler.
Boatman—Eleanor Mitchell.
Baldwin—Sarah Eberenz.
Pearson, Advanced Grade, Nellie Brew; Primary Grade, Mary Scheidweiler.
Broughton—Mary Campbell.
Wheeler—Tina Wheeler.
Dexter—Nellie Wetherbee.
Marsh Creek—Josephine Mack.
Huck—Lois Kriner.
Wilcox—Katherine Roland.
Tiadaghton—Maud Grosjean.
Campbell—Nellie Truman.
Shumway—Anna Robinson.
Watson—Mary Derbyshire.
Lundquist—Edna Ogden.
Grimes—Ethel Mudge.
Delmar—Ina Phillips.
Lawton—Flora West.
Tiadaghton Hill—Louise Wilcox.

The schools known as Green, Francis, Austin Hill, Valsing, Boydan, Baldwin Run and Lockwood have been discontinued.

The Directors will meet at the court house in Wellsboro on Saturday afternoon, July 11th, at 2:30 o'clock, for teachers to sign contracts.

DOUBLE TRACKING.

The Work on the Pennsylvania Division Will Be Pushed This Summer.

The Geneva *Review* says: "The work of double tracking the Pennsylvania Division of the New York Central, which was begun last year, will be pushed again this summer. Contractors are at present at work along the line, but the work is at present confined to extending the sidings now on the road and filling in the short spaces that exist between these sidings. Between this city and Lyons there is but a short strip that is not at present double tracked.

"Three miles of track was laid this side of Watkins and nine miles this side of Jersey Shore. Fourteen miles have also been laid between Williamsport and Beaver Dams. As soon as the work on the sidings is completed, it is said to be the intention of the company to go ahead and close all of the gaps now existing between Geneva and Williamsport, so that the road will be double tracked all the way from Lyons to Williamsport."

Former Wellsboro Man Killed.

S. J. Roberts, of Sayre, a former resident of this borough, met with a fatal accident at that place on Tuesday afternoon. He was a carpenter by trade and was engaged in repairing the roof of the tannery at Athens. He stepped on a weak spot and fell through head first, landing 30 feet below in an empty vat. Mr. Roberts was unconscious and was removed to the Packer hospital at Sayre, where he died yesterday morning.

Mr. Roberts was 64 years of age and was a brother of B. F. Roberts and Mrs. N. F. Marvin, of this borough. He lived in Wellsboro for several years and was familiarly known as "Velt" Roberts. He left here about 20 years ago and went to Sayre, where he had since been employed in the Lehigh Valley railroad shops. He will be remembered by many in this locality as a carpenter and builder.

—Old newspapers for sale for 10 cents a hundred; 50 for 5 cents.

DEATH OF MAJOR JOHN IRVIN.

A Brave Soldier and Ex-Sheriff of Tioga County Passes Away.

Major John Irvin died last Friday night at his home near Lawrenceville, aged 70 years. He had been in feeble health for some time and had been gradually failing, therefore his death was not unexpected. Mr. Irvin resided in this borough during his term of Sheriff, 1893 to 1895; and while a resident of this place made a host of warm friends, being greatly admired for his sterling worth and integrity. He made a good official and still was very charitable and lenient in the discharge of his duties.

Major John Irvin was born in Lehigh county, Pa., May 30, 1830. He became a resident of this county in 1847. In 1855 he married Betsey A. Barker, of Delaware county, N. Y. Five daughters blessed their union, three of whom survive: Mary, wife of Henry Veil, of Williamsport; Myrtie, wife of C. H. Treat, of Union, and Minnie, wife of E. G. Roberts, of Lawrenceville.

The Irvin family made an unusually bright record during the Civil War, seven brothers offering their lives to their country's service. Major Irvin, the eldest of these brothers, enlisted Aug. 27, 1861, from Philadelphia, as Second Lieutenant of Company D, 106th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Second brigade, Second division, Second army corps. July 26, 1862, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant; Sept. 6, 1864, he was made Captain of Company B, in his own regiment. He was wounded on the head at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and again at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864, in the left side. Feb. 13, 1864, he was detailed at Liberty township and at Canton on recruiting service for three months. June 22 he was captured at Jerusalem Plank Road, held an hour, and escaped; was transferred in September at Petersburg, Va., to the 106th battery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, infantry, and on Nov. 17, 1864, was given an honorable discharge at the latter place.

He fought in the battles of West Point, Va., siege of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, South Mountain, twice at Fredericksburg, Culpepper Court House, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness campaign, Petersburg and Bristoe Station.

Major Irvin was in command of the 106th Battery from the time of its consolidation, in September, 1864, to the time that he was mustered out of service. His paternal grandfather, David Irvin, was a soldier in the United States regular army.

Aside from his military career Major Irvin was well known throughout Tioga county in connection with the lumber industry. Previous to the war he spent six years as a charcoal contractor in Lycoming county; later he opened a store in Ogdensburg, which he operated until his enlistment, and again after his return from the war. He built a sawmill at Ogdensburg, which was afterwards removed to Gleason, which he founded. In 1891 Major Irvin was elected Sheriff of Tioga county, which position he filled for three years. He then removed to Lawrenceville, where his wife died in December, 1896. Since that time he had lived on his beautiful farm, Oakdale, near Lawrenceville, which is managed by his son-in-law, E. G. Roberts.

Funeral services were held from his late home on Sunday afternoon and were largely attended. On Monday the remains were taken to Ogdensburg for interment.

Charleston Teachers.

At a meeting of the School Directors of Charleston township last Saturday the following teachers were engaged for the next school year, beginning August 24th.

Keeney—Mary Glendon.
Shumway Hill—Myrtle Jones.
Wilcox, No. 1—Mabel Evans.
Wilcox, No. 3—Minnie Edwards.
Hardy—Gertrude Everts.
Winne—Lavern Davis.
Union—Bessie Wilkins.
Cherry Flats—Clara Emberger.
Young—Roy Dockstader.
Ferry—Ada Kohler.
Dartt Settlement—Emma Thompson.
McInroy—Arta Fulkerson.
Burns—Florence Doumaux.
Round Top—Stella Jones.
Steam Mill—Lucy Austin.
Reese Hill—May McEntee.

—Fred, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Suhr, of Marsh Creek, met with a serious accident last Friday. While at work in the sawmill at Asaph he was struck by the carriage, breaking his right leg.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

BORN.

COMPTON.—At Crooked Creek, Pa., June 26, 1903, to the wife of Mr. Jesse Compton, a son.

EDWARDS.—In Charleston, Pa., June 29, 1903, to the wife of Mr. B. F. Edwards, a daughter.

MARRIED.

SHERMAN—KING.—At Lawrenceville, Pa., June 10, 1903, by Rev. H. H. Witham, Mr. Orrin D. Sherman and Miss Lena King, both of Wellsboro, Pa.

BLACKWELL—LOWE.—At Leetonia, Pa., June 17, 1903, by Rev. S. L. Cummings, Mr. Ralph E. Blackwell and Miss Lola Lowe, both of Hoytville, Pa.

KEEN—PLAYFOOT.—At Lawrenceville, Pa., by Rev. H. H. Witham, Mr. John Keen, of Blackwells, Pa., and Miss May M. Playfoot, of Tiadaghton, Pa.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED 1864.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF WELLSBORO, PA.
W. D. VAN HORN, President. W. W. MILLER, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.
CAPITAL, $125,000
SURPLUS, 200,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, 45,000
WE INVITE YOUR DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.
THREE PER CENT. INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS
BANKING BY MAIL.

I HAVE A SAVING WIFE
said the man who brought in a little bank and watched the teller count $7.73, the first two weeks' savings.
$1 starts an account. We pay 3½ per cent. interest, compounded semi-annually.
CALL AND GET A METAL BANK.
TIOGA COUNTY SAVINGS AND TRUST CO.

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE DELAY of obtaining the Manganese Steel lining for the Burglar Proof Vault now in course of erection we find it necessary to postpone for a few weeks longer the formal opening of the **Tioga County Savings and Trust Company** in the building now being fitted for its use, but in order to accommodate the public we have decided to open

Temporary Quarters

over the drug store of Blatchley & Campbell, where we will be pleased to see those who desire to make loans on mortgages and other collaterals. We are now prepared to purchase bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness. Come in and see us and tell us what you want, and if consistent with safety, we will accommodate you if we can.

Deposits.

While not prepared, as yet, to open accounts subject to check, we are ready to receive money on certificates of deposit, bearing three per cent. interest per annum, if left six months from date, and in our

Savings Department

we are receiving deposits and opening accounts, paying **three and a half per cent.** interest on all balances, the interest being paid to the depositor or added to the principal every six months. For the purpose of helping young people to acquire habits of saving we will loan you on application a small Home Bank, which may be made the foundation of an account. Call and get one.

TIOGA COUNTY SAVINGS AND TRUST CO.

TWO IMPORTANT POINTS
YOU GET BOTH
LOWEST PRICES. AT BEST QUALITY.
R. A. LORENZ & CO'S.,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Etc.
Next Door to First National Bank. WELLSBORO, PA.

Lebanon Cedars Planted by Solomon Still Live

These Magnificent Trees Have Excited the Admiration of Mankind Through Centuries

On two mighty ranges in the old world and in the new, nature has set up a temple unbuilt by hands to compel the admiration and excite the wonder of those creatures of a day, mankind. In the sequoia groves of California there stand trees so old that they may well have cast their leaves and shed their seed on the night of the Nativity. On Mount Lebanon the survivors of the groves which escaped King Solomon's fourscore thousand hewers still stretch their gigantic arms and scatter their cones for the children of the west to bear away and propagate, that they may have before their eyes the offspring of the oldest trees of which history has spoken. "Athene's olive, or Dodona's oaks" have not lived so long in story. It is nearly 30 centuries since King David said: "I dwell in a house of cedar, but the Ark of God dwelleth within curtains." Solomon, who knew every plant, "from the cedar that is in Lebanon to the hyssop that groweth on the wall," was only not wise in this, that he cut the cedars, but did not, so far as history tells, ever plant where he had reaped. Still the cedars flourished, the mightiest of all the trees, and the most inspiring to human imagination. Ezekiel must have seen them, with their roots spreading towards the

CEDARS OF SOLOMON.

snow torrents on the mountain-sides, for he says of the cedar: "Thus was he fair in his greatness, in the length of his branches, for the waters made him great." And their growth was then the same as now, with flat and spreading heads. "His top," says the prophet, "is among the thick boughs." To the days of St. Augustine the cedar was the type of pride and strength. "Cedar of Lebanon, whom God hath not yet broken," is his apostrophe to "overweening greatness tottering to its fall."

That the thought of the cedar should have impressed beyond measure the imagination of the Christian west is not surprising. It was a tree which no European had seen, yet to which their one Holy Book made constant allusions. Though the cedar flourished then, and survives yet on the Atlas mountains and on a few ranges in Asia Minor, these were never visited, and scarcely known. But the tradition passed on from generation to generation that high on Lebanon there still grew these almost sacred trees, there, and nowhere else, as the world then thought, and continued to arouse men's curiosity and stimulate their interest. It does not appear that during the Crusades any European penetrated to the groves. The Lebanon lay in the enemy's country, and, further, was in possession of the Assassins, with their mysterious chief, the Old Man of the Mountains. Thus guarded by remote distance, and for a time by the presence of the murderous fanatics near the base of the mountains, the cedars stood for centuries unvisited, and drank up the snow-waters with their roots, uninjured by the ax, or by the fires of wandering travelers, whose careless brands have more than once since consumed the groves of Hermon. Meantime, they still remained the most renowned natural monuments in the world.

"The Arabs of all sects entertained a traditional veneration for these trees. They attributed to them not only a vegetative power which enabled them to live eternally, but also an intelligence, which caused them to show signs of wisdom and foresight similar to those of wisdom and instinct in man. They believed them to understand the changes of the seasons; that they stirred their vast branches as if they were limbs, and could spread out or contract their boughs, inclining them towards heaven or towards earth, according as the snow prepared to fall or melt."

Perhaps the earliest account of a visit to the cedar grove is that by Belon, who climbed the Lebanon in 1550 A. D. It will be interesting to compare what he saw with the photograph here shown of surviving cedars to-day.

"At a considerable height up the mountain the traveler arrives at the monastery of the Virgin Mary, which is situated in a valley. Thence proceeding four miles further up the mountain, he will arrive at the cedars; the Maronites acting as guides. The cedars stand in a valley and not on the top of the mountain, and they are said to number 28, though it is difficult to count them, they being only distant from one another a few paces. These the archbishop of Damascus endeavored to prove were those which Solomon planted with his own hands, in the quincunx manner in which they now stand. No other tree grows in the valley in which they are situated, [illegible] it is generally so covered with snow as to be only accessible in summer."

These gigantic cedars are fortunately not the only survivors. In one grove there were in 1832 nearly 500 younger trees. In 1836 it was noted that while the smallest of the ancient trees measured 36 feet 9 inches in circumference, there were 48 younger ones measuring from 10 to 12 feet beneath the snows of Hermon.

The records of British forestry give the date at which the cedar of Lebanon was introduced into England in the middle of the seventeenth century. If this is correct, the great cedar of Childrey rectory, near Wantage in Berkshire, has strong claims to be one of the first three planted in England subsequent to 1641. The story is an interesting one. The rectory, a very ancient one, which drew such a large share of the proceeds of the three manors of Freethornes, Maltravers and Rampaynes in that parish, that they each conceded about a third of their land to the rector in lieu of his tithe, became the possession of Corpus college at Oxford, the last of the Corpus Rectors being the Rev. C. J. Cornish, who now holds it. In the later years of the reign of Charles I. Corpus college granted it to the first oriental scholar of the day, Dr. Pocock, who, according to an unbroken tradition, planted this cedar from a cone which he had brought with him from Lebanon. Two other cedars, now at Highclere, are said to have been raised from cones brought by him at the same time.

E. L. RILEY.

Rather Forgetful.

"My father is the most absent-minded man," said the daughter of a college professor. "Why, when he goes upstairs to dress for going out, some member of the family is obliged to go up and knock on his door every ten minutes, for fear he'll forget what he's doing and undress and go to bed."—N. Y. Times.

Scotland and Ireland.

The recent censuses of Scotland and Ireland show them to be almost equal in population, each having but a few more people than the state of Ohio.—N. Y. Sun.

Synapta Carries an Anchor.

A peculiar water animal is the synapta, which nature has provided with an anchor somewhat similar in shape to those used by ships. By means of this the insect holds itself firmly in any desired spot.

Relics of China.

Marriageable young ladies in China usually wear their hair in long single [illegible] in which is entwined a bright [illegible] thread. The thread indicates [illegible]

Woman's Way.

She—Time will heal the wound I've made in your heart.

He—Yes; but you'll be mad at me if it does.—Detroit Free Press.

Not Worrying.

Still, Dr. Lorenz needn't care how fiercely his method is attacked as long as it continues to cure and his $25,000 fees are promptly paid.

Coal miners at the Dark Lane colliery, Mirfield, England, have been on strike for 15 weeks.

GERMS OF DISEASES.

They Are Now Being Harnessed by Medical Investigators.

How Bacilli Are Isolated, Tested and Propagated—Important Part Played by Horses and Guinea Pigs.

[Special New York Letter.]

THIS is essentially the age of antitoxins, extreme cases of the "hair of the dog" curing the bite. New discoveries are constantly being made, both of the specific germs causing certain diseases and methods of utilizing them for their own destruction. It is well known that if a person were shut up in a room for an extended length of time where no fresh air was allowed to enter death would ensue because the air in the room, breathed over and over, would become charged with poisons given out by the body, and there would soon be no fresh air to feed upon. In the case of a disease germ much the same condition prevails. It must have fresh material to feed upon, as the juices it throws off are a certain poison to itself. Hence, if to the blood of a person containing germs of a disease, a sufficient quantity of the effete material furnished by the germ itself be added, the small pest dies because it has no fresh food, free from its own specific poison, upon which to feed. In the case of many of our most common and virulent diseases the bacillus has been isolated and for their treatment an antitoxin has been secured.

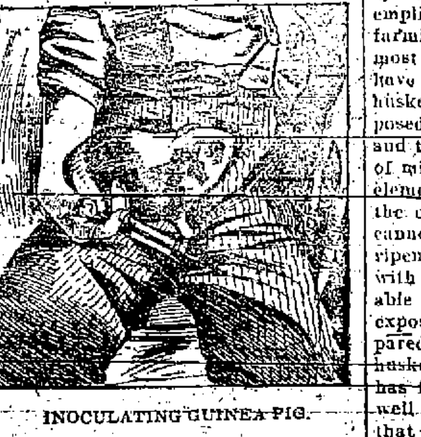
Nearly everyone is aware that the antitoxins in general use are obtained from horses, and the methods of securing them are being constantly improved upon. Of course the first thing to be considered is the isolation of the offending microbe from the thousands of different variety which surround it. This presupposes the fact that the wicked one is so well known as to be recognizable; that his portrait hangs in the germ rogues' gallery.

After the bacteria are removed from a sufferer, they are more carefully cultivated than most plants, the usual medium being bouillon prepared

TESTING ANTI-TOXIN HORSE.

from filtered, sterilized water and fresh beef. After standing for a few hours, the bouillon is strained, refiltered and resterilized. For several days, a process of reboiling, sterilizing and filtering goes on in white dust-proof closets, by men dressed in most immaculate white. It is kept in sterilized jars, stopped with sterilized cotton. When this bouillon has become absolutely free from all germs, it is inoculated by having the bacilli dropped in from the point of a needle of glass and platinum. The germs multiply as rapidly as in a human body, for the bouillon is kept in a warm incubator for about 72 hours, when it may be seen to be covered with a ghastly-looking, greenish crust, a toxin which is a hideous mass of the disease to be treated, consumption, diphtheria or whatever has been cultivated. It is then injected into guinea pigs which die and are opened and examined. If it is found that the toxin was pure, it is injected into an antitoxin horse. Before one of these horses is utilized for this purpose, he is tested to ascertain if he be free from all disease, by receiving an injection of mallein, a fluid which will arouse into activity any disease which may happen to lurk in his system. If he be healthy, the mallein will not affect him. Being proven healthy, the first injection of toxin, about one-half a thimbleful, or one cubic centimeter, is introduced into his blood from a syringe of glass and silver by a thoroughly sterilized, disinfected, white-clad, clean-shaven physician, in a white enameled stable. For three days, the horse is very ill, eating nothing. His bones are sore. He swells, then slowly recovers. In ten days, he is quite well again, when another injection is given, this time of three cubic centimeters. He becomes ill, but less so than in the first instance. Ten days later, 20 cubic centimeters are administered. The effect of this is hardly perceptible. By the end of two months, more than one pint or 500 cubic centimeters are given without producing any ill-effects. This dose would kill a large number of ordinary horses, but our friend has become immune, that is, his system is able to resist any number of live germs introduced, because it contains so much of their own poison, that they have nothing to feed upon and die from an overdose of themselves.

Now that this antitoxin quality has developed in the animal, each month eight quarts of blood are drawn from him, while every ten days he still receives an injection of 500 centimeters of toxin. Thus his antitoxic power is kept up. He suffers no inconvenience. His health is good, he exercises moderately and eats his sterilized grain with relish. If he goes to pasture for a month or two, his antitoxic power is impaired and he has to begin all over again with his first dose of one cubic centimeter of toxin which renders him ill as at first. After being drawn from the horse, the blood is sealed up and stands for several days, when the serum, or thin portion, is extracted by means of a force pump. This serum is [illegible] on guinea pigs [illegible] is now filtered and purified, sealed in small vials and passes into the hand of physicians in general practice, who introduce it into the circulation of such patients as are suffering from the special disease from whose germ it was prepared. Their systems are

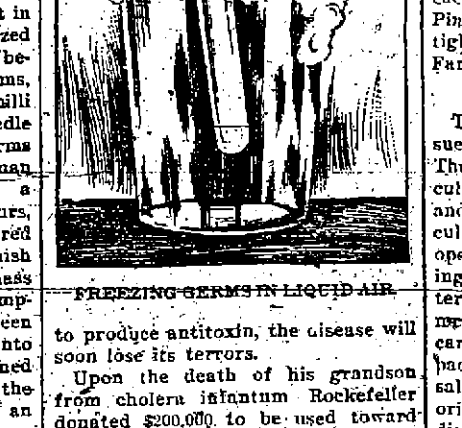


INOCULATING GUINEA PIG.

thus reenforced by a poison to the germs whose demise rids them of the disease which was preying upon their tissues.

While some antitoxins have been obtained with comparative ease, experiments with typhoid germs have proven very unsatisfactory. In 1884 Koch discovered the bacilli of typhoid. They are rod-like and thick with the ends rounded, and sometimes joined in filaments. They possess little hair-like projections called flagella and move very rapidly. They are found in water, milk and meats and gain entrance into the system by various methods. Many experiments have been made to secure an antitoxin from bouillon, but to no great purpose. It has been nearly impossible to obtain the "juice" between the cells" of typhoid bacteria without destroying the chemical action of the germs themselves. No really satisfactory results had been obtained until recently. Dr. Allan McFayden, of the Jenner institute of preventive medicine, one of the leading bacteriologists of Europe, after much research, has discovered a method of manufacturing antitoxin for typhoid which, it is generally believed, will soon be universally adopted. The microscopical cells of the typhoid bacilli are so small and pliable or elastic that no mechanical agent could destroy them. Freezing does not injure them.

It occurred to Dr. McFayden to freeze the cells by means of liquid air until very brittle, then to crush thousands of them together in a mortar. This first and most difficult step has proved a great success. The mass now dead, so far as its power of communicating disease is concerned, is allowed to become warm again, and is still chemically alive as to its qualities from which antitoxin may be prepared. Repeated injections into animals have produced a serum, which, it is believed, will prove efficacious. It is too soon after its discovery for a large number of experiments to have demonstrated its successful use, but results so far obtained are very promising. At present about all one can do for a typhoid patient is the administration of baths, nourishment and stimulants. If the new process be proven



FREEZING GERMS IN LIQUID AIR.

to produce antitoxin, the disease will soon lose its terrors.

Upon the death of his grandson from cholera infantum Rockefeller donated $200,000 to be used toward finding a cure for that disease. Two students discovered and isolated a germ, and Dr. Simon Flexner manufactured therefrom an antitoxin which counteracts it. It will come into use as soon as the exact amount for a dose shall be determined. His success has been the means of elevating Dr. Flexner to the position of director in the $15,000,000 Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Prof. Behring, of Vienna, is also conspicuously gaining the attention of the medical fraternity, first because of his discovery of the diphtheria antitoxin, which is yearly saving the lives of thousands, and more recently by his experiments with tuberculosis. The death rate from diphtheria has been reduced to but 4 to 6 per cent. from 80 to 90, by means of antitoxin. Dr. Behring hopes to reduce that of tuberculosis proportionately.

WILLARD C. APPLETON.

Increase of Crime.

Bishop Coleman, of Delaware, has been telling an audience that crime in the United States has increased enormously since 1850. In that year there was one criminal in every 3,442 of population. In 1890, 40 years later, the proportion had increased to one in every 715.—N. Y. Sun.

One Exception.

"Seeing is believing, you know," remarked the man with the ingrown quotation habit.

"Not always," replied the fussy person. "I see you frequently, but I seldom believe you."—Chicago Daily News.

No Danger from Comets.

No comet is likely to injure the earth, even if it does strike it, for Prof. Babenet has lately calculated that the substance of which comets are made is several million times lighter than air.—Science.

In This Practical Age.

"And why," asked the teacher, "should we always hold the aged in respect?"

"'Cause it's generally the old men that has all the money," Robbie replied.—Stray Stories.

VALUE OF THE SILO.

As Important in Animal Husbandry as the Improved Barn or Corn Crib.

The use of the silo as an economic institution of the farm has been exemplified the last winter in many farming sections I have visited. Almost without exception, wherever I have gone, I have seen more or less unhusked corn standing in the fields, exposed to the wind, rain and snow, and to the hungry tribute gatherings of mice and crows. The valuable food elements of the fodder are, of course, the ones most soluble, and moisture cannot fall upon and run off of any ripened forage without carrying away with it some of the most easily available elements of nutrition. Fodder so exposed to the weather cannot be compared in feeding value with that early husked and stored, as any feeder who has fed the two kinds in comparison well knows. The good results from that consumed are much less, compared to the results from the early stored, while the amount refused by the animals is very much more.

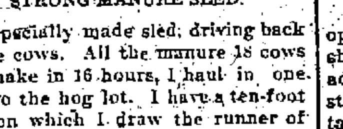
These losses resulting from the corn exposed in the shock to the fall and winter weather are so extreme that the saving that would have been effected had the corn been ensiloed is so apparent that it is not necessary to further enlarge upon it. But the corn saved in the silo has the further intrinsic value of being much more thoroughly saved at the very height of its perfection so that it is easy to count it as having double the feeding value of the other. It must be remembered also that corn cut for the silo is cut clear to the root or as close to it as possible, whereas that cut and shocked to be husked usually has a stubble from one foot to three feet long left on the field. This is all lost as feed. In the silo it is all saved.

The fact that corn is our greatest crop, most easily and profitably raised, and that by stirring it in the silo its fullest feeding value is obtained, and as a result the live stock capable of being kept on a given number of acres may be almost doubled, it seems strange that the silo among intelligent farmers is not considered as necessary in animal husbandry as the barn or the corn crib.—W. F. McSparran, in N. Y. Tribune-Farmer.

FARM MANURE SLED.

For Cleaning a Stable This Device Is Highly Recommended by Those Who Have Used It.

My barn is 62 feet long and has two rows of stanchions, with 18 cows in each row. Cleaning out the manure has been a problem, but I have solved it by the use of a sled. I hook a horse



STRONG MANURE SLED.

to a specially made sled, driving back of the cows. All the manure 18 cows will make in 16 hours, I haul in one load to the hog lot. I have a ten-foot pole on which I draw the runner of the sled to about the center of the manure pile, when the sled is tipped over with the pole, and returned to draw the next load. The sled is six by two and one-half feet with two by six-inch runners, six-inch sideboards, and solid board floor, with chain from each runner attached to single tree. Pine wood is used, which is well spiked tightly together.—E. H. Boody, in Farm and Home.

Renovated Butter Ruling.

The treasury department has issued a ruling on renovated butter. The ruling is the secretary of agriculture's, but in enforcing the oleo and renovated butter law the agriculture and treasury departments cooperate. The ruling relates to branding and marking of renovated butter, and sets forth that the government brands and stamps upon butter cannot be removed or defaced in repacking, and that jobbers and wholesalers "shall handle butter only in original manufacturers' packages, and dispose of it without breaking these packages for any purpose or in any way changing the form and markings."

Some Useful Churning Hints.

Should you use the old-fashioned dasher churn you are annoyed by the cream, milk and butter splashing out at the top, where the dasher handle goes through. This may be avoided by melting the bottom off of a small fruit or baking powder can and placing it over the handle of the dasher. It rests on the lid of the churn and catches all the "splash" and conducts it back into the churn. If you only have one pound of butter per week to sell, don't take it to market in a shapeless mass. A mold is cheap and pays for itself in a short time. People like to buy attractive butter, and will pay extra for it.—Midland Farmer.

Presidential Visits.

Abraham Lincoln visited Kansas in 1859 and spoke at Elwood, Troy, Atchison and Leavenworth. Grant passed through Kansas in July, 1868, with Gens. Sherman and Sheridan and was given a great ovation all the way. Grant visited Kansas again in 1871 and at Lawrence there were great doings. Hayes was in Kansas in 1879 and made a number of speeches. Neither Garfield nor Arthur saw the Sunflower state. Harrison missed Kansas entirely in his big swing around the circle. McKinley toured the state.—Kansas City Journal.

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50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

TO SNUFF VOLCANOES.

Startling Discovery Made by An Australian.

Volcanoes can easily be extinguished, says the New York Herald. A New Zealand man claims (and there are many who agree with him) to have discovered a liquid by means of which volcanoes may be extinguished quickly whether active or threatening.

Many diseases of the human body act in the same manner as volcanoes. Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Disorders, Female Diseases, and many others all begin with a slight rumble of pain and distress, and if not treated in time will burst forth in all their fury, causing all who are so afflicted the most intense suffering and making life a complete burden.

That a liquid has been discovered that will extinguish these volcanic eruptions of disease, whether active or threatening, is not only certain but a material fact.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is this liquid discovery. THE WONDERFUL CURATIVE powers of this famous remedy have cut a new path through the field of medicine, sweeping with it a startling record of tremendous success.

Druggists sell it in ***New 50 Cent Size*** and the regular $1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle, enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

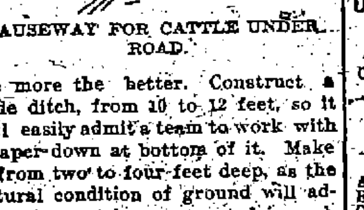
Dr. David Kennedy's Magic Eye Salve for all diseases or inflammations of the Eye. 25c.

CONNECTING PASTURES.

Sometimes It Pays to Build a Crossway Like the One Here Described and Illustrated.

It frequently becomes desirable to have the pasture so arranged as to let stock pasture on both sides of a highway. The pasture is sometimes located on one side of the highway and yard and watering place on the other. Much time is required to drive cattle back and forth.

The difficulty can be overcome in a very convenient way. Select a place where there is a little rise in the ground, say from two to four feet,



CAUSEWAY FOR CATTLE UNDER ROAD.

the more the better. Construct a wide ditch, from 10 to 12 feet, so it will easily admit a team to work with scraper down at bottom of it. Make it from two to four feet deep, as the natural condition of ground will admit. It must be constructed in such a way that it will have natural drainage at lower side, otherwise it would fill with water after very heavy rains and be of no practical use.

A plank bridge is built across the opening and the sides planked. It should be made 5½ to 6 feet high to admit the passage of all kinds of stock or even horses below. The earth taken out in digging is used in constructing the grade on each side of bridge. The bridge, as well as grade or dump, must be made as wide as required by law. The deeper it is practical to make the ditch, the less it will be necessary to dump upon the grade. A tight fence must be constructed from the pasture on each side of the passageway close up to the bridge. I have seen such a passageway constructed on the level prairie, but in such a case is only practical in very dry seasons, because in a rainy one the ditch will fill up with water.—Lewis Olsen, in Farm and Home.

The Filipino's Composite.

A scientific investigation of extraordinary interest is about to be undertaken in the Philippines, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. Ethnologists aver that the various tribes in those islands represent a mixture of the blood of all the races and varieties of mankind. The white, the black and the brown have each contributed a share. In the combination of bloods are found the Negrito, the Papuan and the African; the Malay and the Polynesian; the Chinese, the Japanese and the Cambodian; the Hamite, the Semite and the Aryan; the Caucasian, and even, in a slight degree, the American Indian. The proposed research into the origin and development of this blending of races involves a study of habits, relics, prehistoric remains, tribal legends and occupations.—Youth's Companion.

Indian Babies.

Babies cry very little in India—they obey spiritual law as a flower. The lotus bud, lying on a stone bench in a dirty room, sucks its toe and seems dreaming of the pranks of baby Krishna, and solving problems of the universe. As it grows older it is very timid and shy in the presence of its elders. It feels the religious awe around it and does not break out into boisterous sport when all seems at prayer. But there is much love in India and these humble households seem very happy. They are all-in-all to each other and seek nothing outside either in society or amusement. Beautiful character comes from obedience to law and not from lawlessness. In India children are the crowning gift of life. It is a horror to be childless.—Edmund Russell, in Everybody's Magazine.

Easily Amused.

A traveler writes: "I have often been struck by the ease with which people in southern Europe are amused. In Rome at the feast of the 'Divine Amore' 5,000 people go out on the Campagna to a spot where once stood a temple to Venus and hold a picnic, while 50,000 go out and line the Appian way to see them return. In Madrid this peculiarity is even more marked. On the Puerta del Sol about a thousand people stand around and do nothing outdoors, while crowds of people sit indoors or lean from balconies to watch them do it. And in Seville the idle rich sit in clubs and cafes on the Sierpes to watch the lower classes walk by, while the lower classes walk by to watch the idle rich sitting in the clubs and cafes on the Sierpes."—Detroit Free Press.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

PENNSYLVANIA DIV.—FALL BROOK DIST

Condensed Time Table, in effect June 14, 1903

GOING SOUTH.

	Week Days.				Sundays	
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lyons	.....	8 05	1 50	6 43	8 05	4 00
Geneva		8 25	2 25	7 15	8 25	4 30
Dresden	.....	9 00	2 54	7 43	9 00	4 59
Penn Yan ar	.....	9 28	3 20	8 08	9 29	5 26
Penn Yan lv	.....	8 12	2 12	7 07	8 12	4 57
Himrods	.....	9 17	3 09	7 58	9 17	5 15
Dundee	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 07	[illegible]	5 22
Watkins	.....	9 51	3 43	8 30	9 51	5 46
Corning ar	.....	10 37	4 25	9 10	10 37	6 27
Corning lv	6 00	10 47	5 25	P. M.	—	6 32
Lawrenceville	6 27	11 16	5 54	—	.....	7 02
Elkland	8 18	11 50	6 50	.....	.....	7 40
Knoxville	9 03	12 22	6 50	.....	.....	8 00
Westfield	9 41	12 27	7 05	.....	.....	8 15
Ulysses	11 00	1 10	7 50	.....	.....	9 00
Tioga	6 41	11 33	6 11	.....	.....	7 17
Stokesdale Jct	7 15	12 10	6 50	.....	.....	8 10
Wellsboro ar	7 25	12 20	7 00			7 55
Wellsboro lv	6 55	11 40	6 30	.....	.....	7 46
Ansonia	7 23	12 29	7 08	.....	.....	8 23
Blackwells	7 58	1 00	7 40			9 03
Slate Run	8 17	1 21	8 02	A. M.	.....	9 24
Jersey Shore	9 16	2 20	9 05	11 45	.....	10 25
Williamsport	9 50	2 55	9 40	12 20	.....	11 00
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Reading P. & R	2 55	8 10	6 00	5 50	.....	4 45
Philadelphia	4 35	10 15	6 59	7 30	.....	6 50
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

GOING NORTH.

	Week Days				Sundays	
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Williamsport	.....	7 20	2 35	5 47	7 20	.....
Jersey Shore	.....	7 50	3 07	6 22	7 50	.....
Slate Run	.....	8 40	3 58	7 21	8 40	.....
Blackswells	.....	8 59	4 16	7 40	8 59	.....
Ansonia	.....	9 30	4 42	8 15	9 30	.....
Wellsboro ar	.....	10 05	5 15	8 55	10 05	.....
Wellsboro lv	.....	9 35	4 45	8 25	9 35	.....
Stokesdale Jct	.....	9 55	5 05	8 45	9 55	.....
Tioga	.....	10 21	5 32	9 12	10 22	.....
Ulysses	.....	8 35	3 50	.....	8 35	.....
Westfield	.....	9 17	4 35	.....	9 17	.....
Knoxville	.....	9 22	4 47	.....	9 22	.....
Elkland	.....	9 30	5 05	.....	9 50	.....
Lawrenceville	.....	10 38	5 46	9 37	10 35	P. M.
Corning ar	A. M.	11 10	6 15	9 55	11 10	
Corning lv	7 25	11 15	6 20	p.m.	11 15	6 20
Watkins	8 03	11 52	7 05	.....	11 52	7 05
Dundee	8 24	12 10	7 30	.....	12 10	7 30
Himrods	8 33	12 21	7 37	.....	12 21	7 37
Penn Yan ar	9 28	1 08	8 23	.....	1 08	8 23
Penn Yan lv	8 12	12 02	7 07	.....	12 02	7 07
Dresden	8 47	12 36	7 55	.....	12 36	7 57
Geneva	9 20	1 02	8 22	.....	1 03	8 22
Lyons	9 45	1 30	8 50	.....	1 30	8 50
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	.....	P. M.	P. M.
Auburn, N.Y.C	10 30	2 34	9 45	.....	.....	9 45
Syracuse	10 55	2 50	11 00	.....	.....	11 00
Albany	2 30	6 57	2 50	.....	.....	2 50
New York	6 00	10 00	7 00	.....	.....	7 00
Rochester	10 50	2 26	9 40	.....	.....	9 40
Buffalo	12 55	4 15	11 30	.....	.....	11 30
Niagara Falls	2 45	5 17	12 30	.....	.....	12 30
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.

Connections at Lyons and Geneva with main line and Auburn road trains; at Williamsport with Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

GEO. H. DANIELS, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, New York.
W. H. NORTHROP, General Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

Popular Scenic Route

BUFFALO AND SUSQUEHANNA

RAILROAD COMPANY.

Condensed Time Table in Effect July 29, 1902.

STATIONS.	Da. Ex. Sun	Da. Ex. Sun	Da. Ex. Sun	Da. Ex. Sun	Sun-Only.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Addison Lv	7.15	11.10	.....	5.10	5.10
Elkland	7.48	11.41	.....	5.41	5.41
Osceola	7.51	11.46	.....	5.48	5.48
Knoxville	8.00	11.55	.....	5.55	5.55
Westfield	8.16	12.11	...	6.11	6.11
Gaines Junc	10.00	12.47	...	6.47	6.47
Galeton Ar	10.20	1.00	.....	7.00	7.00
Galeton Lv	.....	6.27	5.00	.....	.....
Germania	10.29	6.31	5.07		7.07
Corbett	10.34	6.44	5.10	....	7.15
Cross Fork Junc	10.56	7.25	5.40	....	7.40
Wharton	11.39	8.04	6.24	....	8.24
Costello	11.49	.....	6.34	....	8.36
Austin	11.56	.....	6.43	..	8.45
Keat. Summit Ar	12.25	...	7.10	.....	...
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	.....
Keating Summit Lv	....	12.40	7.30	9.10	.....
Austin	6.05	1.05	8.00	9.50	.....
Costello	6.44	1.14	.....	.....	.....
Wharton	6.58	1.26	....	3.10	.....
Cross Fork Junc	7.39	2.09	.....	4.23	.....
Corbett	8.00	2.38	.....	5.15	.....
Germania	.....	2.47	...	5.28	.....
Galeton Ar	8.23	.....	.....	5.35	...
Galeton Lv	.....	2.55	....	.....	.....
Gaines Junc	8.36	3.06	....	.....	.....
Westfield	9.13	3.43	.....	.....	.....
Knoxville	9.28	3.56	.....	.....	.....
Osceola	9.36	4.06	.....	.....	.....
Elkland	9.41	4.11	.....	.....	.....
Addison Ar	10.18	4.43	.....	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	

STATIONS.	Daily.	Da. Ex. Sun.	Da. Ex. Sun.	Da. Ex. Su-
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Ansonia Lv	....	....	9.40	8.25
Manhattan	.....	.....	9.54	8.34
South Gaines	.....	.....	9.57	8.37
Gaines Junc	.....	.....	9.59	8.4[illegible]
Galeton Ar	.....	.....	10.20	8.5[illegible]
Galeton Lv	6.30	1.05	.....	.....
Walton	6.47	1.24	.....	.....
Newfield Junc	7.13	1.50	.....	.....
West Bingham	7.30	2.06	.....	.....
Genesee	7.41	2.18	.....	.....
Shongo	7.45	2.24	.....	.....
Wellsville Ar	8.05	2.40	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Wellsville Lv	8.30	3.26	.....	.....
Shongo	8.53	3.43	.....	.....
Genesee	8.58	3.48	.....	.....
West Bingham	9.09	3.59	.....	.....
Newfield Junc	9.27	4.17	.....	.....
Walton	9.51	4.41	.....	.....
Galeton Ar	10.10	5.00	.....	.....
Galeton Lv	.....	.....	6.45	6.25
Gaines Junc	.....	.....	6.59	6.37
South Gaines	.....	.....	9.07	7.40
Manhattan	.....	.....	9.11	7.44
Ansonia Ar	.....	.....	9.21	7.00
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	lv. ar.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
8.05	1.00	6.15	Cross Fork	11.50	3.00	6.55
8.55	2.00	7.15	Cross Fork Jc.	11.00	2.10	5.45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	ar. lv.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Leaves Wharton for Sinnemahoning daily except Sunday at 8:05 a. m., arriving at Sinnemahoning at 8:58 a. m. Returning leaves Sinnemahoning at 1:40 p. m., arriving at Wharton at 3:00 p. m.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN.—Leaves Addison 5:10 p. m., Elkland, 5:41, Osceola, 5:46, Knoxville, 5:55, Westfield, 6:11, Gaines Junction, 6:47 and arrives at Galeton at 7:00 p. m.

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At Ansonia with the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. (Pa. Division) for all points north and south.

At Newfield Junction with C. & P. A. R. R. Union Station.

At Genesee for points on the New York & Pennsylvania R. R.

At Addison with Erie R. R., Union Station.

At Wellsville with Erie R. R.

At Sinnemahoning with P. R. R.—P. & E.D. Union Station.

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THE MASTERPIECE.

A man once, when the day was dreary,
Sat down and wrote a simple rhyme,
And sent it forth, and, far and near,
His poem went the rounds, in time.

In later years the man grew rich
And people called him great, wherefore
He scorned the simple verses which
He'd written when his heart was sore.

Regretting that he had not burned
His poem ere 'twas ever seen,
The offspring of his heart he spurned,
And deemed it something cheap and mean.

He died, and men forgot the things
That he supposed had made him great—
The formal interviews with kings,
The service rendered to the state.

The simple, honest little rhyme,
Which he had managed to disclaim,
The world preserved and called sublime,
When no man knew the author's name.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Betty and the War Party

By FRANK H. SWEET.

(Copyright, 1903, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

WHEN Willett Rodgers left the Plymouth colony and moved down into southern Rhode Island with his family he found the Narragansett country little more than a wilderness. All his seven daughters were good with the rifle, while Betty, the youngest, not yet 15, was reckoned one of the best shots in the country, and could read signs almost as well as her father. As soon as she could walk she had made the forest her playground, and the birds and animals her companions. There was scarcely a sound of the forest that she could not imitate.

Late one afternoon she was sitting in the doorway, watching her sisters spinning. Black clouds were rolling up the sky, and every few moments came the deep reverberations of thunder. Big drops of rain were already beginning to splash on the doorstep.

Mrs. Rodgers was bustling about the huge fireplace preparing supper. She had just hung the pudding pot on the crane and swung it back over the fire, and was now patting appetizing looking cakes of corn meal dough upon the johnny-cake board. As the storm burst overhead with a deafening crash Betty left her position in the doorway.

"I saw Injin sign over on the ridge this afternoon," she said, as the echoes

"FASTEN THE DOOR AN' WINDER."

of the thunder died away in the distance.

Mrs. Rodgers looked up quickly. "Narragansetts?" she asked.

"No, didn't 'pear so. Signs seemed to say strangers. Down from the big river country, I guess."

The johnny-cake board being full, Mrs. Rodgers placed it carefully before the fire to bake. Then she went to a shelf in the corner and took down some pewter cups and plates and began to set the table.

"I wisht your father was here," she said, anxiously. "The Injins might run afoul of him unbeknownst."

"That's jest like mother," laughed one of the older girls. "Why, father won't be back from Plymouth till come Friday, an' the Injins will be gone 'fore then."

"I know, I know," said Mrs. Rodgers, deprecatingly, "but he might come back 'fore he allotted to, an' then he'd be sure an' meet 'em."

"I think we're in a good deal more danger than he is," observed Betty, soberly. "This storm'll make the Injins go into camp, an' to-morrer they'll be almost sure to find us. They generally have runners out in all directions."

"Well, there's seven of us, an' we've all got guns," cried one of the girls, as she struck an attitude and took aim with her distaff at an imaginary foe. "It will take a good-sized tribe to capture us. Did you see their trail, Betty?"

"Yes; it passed over the ridge an' down toward Chestnut Holler. I think they'll go into camp there. From the trail they made I guess there's many's 50 or 60 in the party."

Her sister became instantly grave and turned back to her wheel. But it was now getting too dark to work, and one after another the girls left their spinning and gathered round the fireplace. Presently Mrs. Rodgers lifted the pot from the crane and emptied its contents into a huge platter on the table. Then she took the johnny cakes from the board and announced supper.

As she did so there came a wild, peculiar cry, something between the howl of a wolf and the whinny of a horse. Mrs. Rodgers turned excitedly.

"Your father's back," she cried; "that's his horse."

"No, no, mother," expostulated one of the girls. "That's only a loon. You've often heard Betty imitate them," and she looked at the young girl for confirmation of her words.

But Betty did not answer. She was sitting with her head slightly bent forward, and an intent, puzzled expression on her fair young face. Again came the wild, quavering cry. Betty rose hurriedly and took down her gun from its place on the wall. "It's no loon," she said, calmly, but with a strange light blazing in her eyes. "A loon's cry isn't so perfect as that. It makes mistakes. And besides, loons don't come this time of the year. It's an Injin sign, sure enough, he not. Very likely [illegible] have [illegible] and have [illegible] than [illegible] attracting [illegible] they can. Fasten the door an' winder, an' don't open 'em for nothin' nor nobody till you hear me whistle," and before they could divine her intention she had slipped through the door and out into the darkness.

Mrs. Rodgers sprang forward to intercept her, but was too late. "You don't s'pose she's goin' to fight the whole Injin tribe, do you?" she asked, tremulously.

"No, mother; you can trust Betty to take care of herself," reassured the oldest girl. "She has thought of some plan to help us." But her actions were less confident than her words, for she took down her gun, then paused irresolutely.

"I s'pose I'd do her more harm than good," she said, doubtfully. "I don't know the woods like she does, an' would be sure to get lost an' need her help." She stood still a moment, then replaced her gun on the wall.

Half an hour passed. Then once more they heard that strange, weird cry. But this time it was fainter, and seemed to come from lower down the valley. They looked at each other questioningly. Another ten minutes, and it came again, very low and faint this time and scarcely to be distinguished above the noise of the storm. A sudden look of intelligence flashed into the oldest girl's eyes.

"Why, it's Betty herself," she cried. "I wonder we didn't think of it before. The child has gone round on the other side of the Injuns an' is callin' 'em away. She's makin' 'em believe that cry's made by one of their own runners, an' they're follerin' it. To think of Betty foolin' a whole war party!" She rose excitedly, and once more took her gun down from its pegs. "I wisht there was some way for us to be helpin' her, girls. It don't seem right for us to be here, doin' nothin', an' her out in the storm with a whole pack of Injins behind her."

Hour after hour went by, and still they waited, silent and watchful, but trying to avoid each other's eyes. There was nothing they could do, only wait. Outside the storm had increased in violence and was now raging and shrieking about the little cabin.

At last there was a slight noise outside, followed by a clear, boyish whistle.

In an instant six figures were crowding about the door, each trying to undo the fastenings.

"Why, you poor things!" cried Betty, a few minutes later, as she disengaged herself from their grasp; "you act as though I'd been on a war path, sure enough. 'Twan't much; but I'm jest beaten out," and she dropped wearily on one of the benches. "I fooled 'em down fur's the Saugatucket, an' then slipped off an' come back by a roundabout way. I must 'a' gone 15 miles, there an' back. They won't be apt to come here ag'in, for the storm'll wash my trail out long afore mornin'." A sparkle came into her eyes and she broke into a merry peal of laughter. "I guess they'll think 't was old Bad Medicine himself who was a-leadin' 'em. It was lots of fun."

When Willett Rodgers returned from Plymouth and heard the story, he placed his hand proudly on Betty's brown curls.

"The Injins have been makin' a bad raid down the country," he said, gravely, "burnin' houses an' runnin' off cattle. If it hadn't been for this little girl I expect our cabin would 'a' gone with the rest. But we're safe now, for I hear the soldiers are out an' drivin' 'em back toward the big river."

HELPS THE MARINER.

Stellar Azimuth Machine Which Solves Problems of Position and Courses with Absolute Accuracy.

The Stellar Azimuth machine, invented and patented by Capt. R. T. Lawless, of the Oceanic Steamship company, has been given the test of practical use and has proved a most valuable acquisition to the mariners' aid in navigation. One of these machines was used on board the flagship New York and during the just ended cruise of the Pacific squadron and the trial not only proved its value, but demonstrated the wonderful possibilities of Capt. Lawless' invention.

According to the navigating officer of the New York, the Stellar Azimuth machine is an advanced step in the direction of a mechanical navigator, which will solve the problems of position and courses with absolute accuracy, the factor of mental miscalculation being entirely eliminated.

Rear Admiral Glass speaks very highly of the machine and the one that went with the squadron will be sent to the navy department at Washington to be tested in conjunction with the navigating officers' report.

Benefit of Forage Crops.

Those states which are noted for the production of forage crops not only have maintained the original fertility of the soil, but they spend for commercial fertilizers less than one per cent. of the annual size of their crops, while those states which pay least attention to forage crops have impoverished the soil and spend annually for fertilizers from five to nine per cent. of the total value of their crops.—Agricultural Journal.

Cause and Effect.

"Women evidently have no sense of humor," remarked the bald-headed philosopher.

"Why do you think thusly?" asked the youth with the ingrowing mustache.

"If they had," replied the philosopher dispensed, "they would never get past the love, honor and obey part of the marriage ceremony without an audible giggle."—Chicago Daily News.

Two of a Kind.

"I'm a plain, every-day sort of a business man," said the middle-aged person, with the scanty hair, "but I'm nothing if not practical. Miss Waseles, will you be my wife?"

"I admire your frankness, Mr. Hustler," replied the auburn-haired beauty, "because I'm inclined to be somewhat practical myself. How much are you worth?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

With Scotch Collies.

Some years ago a number of Scotch collies were imported by Patagonian shepherds. They served their purposes admirably. But some of the young dogs escaped into the woods, [illegible] and have [illegible] than [illegible] attracting [illegible] Puma.

M. PAUL DESCHANEL.

Clever French Politician Who Wants to Succeed M. Loubet as President of the Republic.

It is rather difficult to think of an American politician with whom to compare Paul Deschanel, the brilliant ex-speaker of the chamber of deputies, who is now working his way to the presidency of the French republic. Mr. Deschanel still is a member of the chamber. In America Deschanel would be described as a "smooth article." Naturally, a man of uncommon gifts and simple huge ambitions, he "gets on" by being agreeable to every one—high and low alike. He is on especially good terms with the czar of Russia, so much so, in fact,

M. PAUL DESCHANEL.
(French Politician Who Has Been Stung by Presidential Bee.)

that when the czar visited France Deschanel was appointed by the president to represent the chamber of deputies at the reception. When the young diplomat went to Constantinople, he made a point of calling upon Abdul Hamid, and in Paris they say jokingly that if ever he goes to Rome, "Paul" will kiss the pope's slipper. Deschanel, who is well to do, also keeps his fellow deputies well disposed to him by innumerable little grateful acts—such as the unexpected bestowal of a brace of plump pheasants from his preserves at times when game is dear in Paris. Deschanel's marriage to a woman of wealth and social position has helped him materially. He means to be president some day, and seems likely to achieve his ambition. He is the youngest man who ever was president of the French congress, with one distinguished exception—Gambetta. Incidentally, Deschanel is admittedly the best dressed man in the "chamber."

An Approving Voice.

They were eloping and the stern parent was supposed to be in pursuit. But he wasn't.

On the contrary a telegram awaited them at the next town.

"Is it forgiveness?" asked the agitated youth as he handed it to the angelic one.

She read it through and burst into tears.

Then the startled youth took it and read it aloud:

"Your mother and I offer congratulations. Your hasty action meets with our approval. We can now carry out a plan that we have long contemplated, and that was delayed only because we had you with us. In other words, we are about to break up housekeeping and go into a flat!"—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Boer War Correspondents.

The movement to honor by a suitable memorial the English newspaper correspondents who lost their lives in the South African war revives the recollection of service performed under trying and perilous conditions. The committee of the Institute of Journalists has been compiling a list of the correspondents who were killed or died of disease while in the discharge of duty. "Killed at Wagon Hill," "Killed at Slingersfontein," "Killed at Mafeking," "Died of fever at Simons Town"—so runs the record. The cost of war in money falls into insignificance when compared with its cost in men. Try how they may, no class of men concerned in war can escape the fatal toll of the battlefield.—Youth's Companion.

Began with Forty Dollars.

The noted English circus manager, George Sanger, began his career as a showman with a trick pony, for which he paid $40. He is now 75 years of age, and is very rich, and owns a costly circus and menagerie worth over $2,000,000.

BAD BACKS

A painful back.
A lame, a weak, an aching back
Tells of your kidney ills.
Backache is the kidneys' warning.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Cure every kidney ill from Common backache to diabetes.

Mr. A. L. Barnes, of 413 North Main avenue, engineer at the Scranton Electric Lighting Station, Scranton, Pa., says: "I injured my back by a fall and it affected my kidneys. There was severe pain in the loins, accompanied with irregularity of the secretions. They were highly colored and contained sediment. I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Matthews Bros.' drug store, and they entirely relieved the pain and regulated the secretions. I believe Doan's Kidney Pills are fully up to representation, and I will reply to any one questioning this statement and cheerfully stand corroborating it in every detail."

For sale by all dealers; 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE DUKE OF AOSTA.

One of the Most Unpopular Members of Italy's Royalty.

He Would Become the Unwelcome Ruler of the Kingdom Should Victor Emmanuel Die Without Male Issue.

The queen of Italy and the czarina of Russia would be happier than they are to-day and they would rise immensely in popular favor if that mystical bird, the stork, had been kinder and more considerate and had left sons instead of daughters in the royal palaces in which these ladies live. The czarina has disappointed the hopes of the people four times by presenting daughters to the czar and the two children of the young queen of Italy are both daughters. The sooner the stork manifests a higher degree of consideration for the situation in which these royal ladies are placed and grants them sons the happier they and their husbands and a great army of their subjects will be.

The throne of Italy can descend only to the male heirs of the king and if King Victor Emmanuel should die without a son his successor would be the duke of Aosta, who is not at all in favor with the people of Italy, and there would be no end of discontent if he should become king. The duke is 34 years of age. He is the eldest son of the late Prince Amadeus, a brother of King Humbert and ex-king of Spain. His wife was Princess Helene of Orleans, a daughter of the late count of Paris, and they have two sons, Amadeus and Aimon, so that if the duke should succeed to the throne it would probably remain permanently in his family.

The duke and his wife are a handsome pair, says the Detroit Free Press. But one may also see in the face of the handsome young duke

THE DUKE OF AOSTA.
(Heir Presumptive to the Throne of the Italian Kingdom.)

signs of the haughty arrogance and the unyielding spirit that have helped to make him unpopular throughout Italy. He would probably be a hard man to deal with, and the people of Italy are hoping and even praying that he may never be their ruler, and it will be a great day in Italy if the beautiful Queen Helene should some time present the king with a son. The duke of Aosta would be the one man in Italy who would not rejoice over an event of this kind. Should he succeed to the throne he might realize in his own experience the truth of the old saying that "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," for his life would not be a very happy one in the face of the strong and unyielding prejudice of the Italian people. A kingly career is not one of continual smooth sailing, even when one is in high favor with one's subjects, and it is a career of much anxiety and unhappiness when one is ruler in opposition to the wishes of his people. So here's hoping that the stork is even now on his way to the royal palace of Italy with a lusty young son to gladden the hearts of the king and queen and the hearts of the people of Italy.

Vibration Stops Hatching.

"An egg in the process of hatching," says an expert, "is remarkably sensitive to vibration. Half the failures that amateurs encounter in hatching out chicks by an incubator method are due to lack of precaution in providing against the effect of vibration on the eggs. The rumble of a train or the passage of a wagon along the street will spoil a whole incubator full of eggs, if the faintest vibratory wave reaches the apparatus. Even such a little thing as the banging of a door in some other part of the house will destroy the chances of hatching out a brood, where care has not been taken to place the incubator beyond the reach of such disturbances. A thunderstorm always gives breeders a scare, as thousands of eggs may be spoiled by a sudden heavy thunder clap. To sneeze or cough in the vicinity of the incubators will sometimes work a disastrous result."

Rations for Dairy Cows.

The following rations are suggested by Prof. H. J. Waters, of the Missouri Agricultural college: Corn and cob meal, six pounds; wheat meal, five pounds; gluten or cottonseed meal, two and a half pounds; cowpea, alfalfa or clover hay, six pounds. Another is eight to 12 pounds of corn and cob meal, with all the alfalfa or cowpea hay the cows will eat. The third ration is eight pounds of corn and cob meal or seven pounds of cornmeal and four pounds of cottonseed or gluten meal. To all the above rations add as much straw, corn fodder, or sorghum hay as the cows will eat.

As Others See Us.

"Thanks," said the barn-storming tragedian, as a shower of hen fruit fell in his immediate vicinity. "Now will some kind-hearted person donate a ham?"

"You're it!" shouted an auburn-haired gallery godlet.—Chicago Daily News.

When Friendly Arabs Meet.

Americans are amazed, and inclined to laugh, when they see friendly Arabs meet. Their salutation is almost grotesque, for they shake hands seven or eight times, and sometimes repeatedly kiss each other.

OLD CARTER WINDMILL.

A Reminder of Revolutionary Times Which Is Calculated to Teach a Lesson in Patriotism.

Silas Carter's mill, which was erected in 1832 at what is now known as Windmill Point, on the Canadian shore of Lake Erie, opposite the city of Buffalo, still stands as reminder of the period when life's duties were more complicated than at present for residents of the middle west. In an interesting sketch of that period the Four-Track News tells of the building of the old mill, and relates something of the experience of its builder.

When the call for volunteers came in 1776 Silas Carter was too young

OLD CARTER WINDMILL.
(Built by an American Patriot Over Seventy Years Ago.)

to carry a musket in the service of his country, but could handle a horse, and to him was granted the privilege of acting as teamster for Gen. Washington. Later on he took up the more exciting duties of a soldier, and served until the end of the war. When the question was settled, he went to Canada and established a home. The ground was fertile enough, but the population was scattering and the nearest mill was a long distance from Carter's farm. For a long time he and his neighbors used hand-mills furnished by the government, but the method was too slow and arduous for Carter, and he persuaded the neighbors to assist him in erecting the mill, after harvesting time, 1832.

The mill has long ceased to be utilized for the grinding of the grain, and its "wings" have long ceased to exist, but the walls still remain as an attraction for visitors, who admire the antique and the picturesque.

So Inconsiderate.

A young woman who wore at a concert a hat which was both high and wide was requested to remove it. She do so, but with poor grace, and the old lady behind her who had proffered the request could not avoid hearing her vexed comment to her companion. But being blessed with a sense of humor, the old lady smiled in spite of herself.

"I think she was very inconsiderate," said the young woman, emphatically. "Of course you feel obliged to do it when any one asks, but I should think she would have realized that if I held the hat in my lap on top of my coat the flowers would come right up into my eyes and prevent me from really seeing anything on the platform. But that's just like people, isn't it?"—Youth's Companion.

Marriage in India.

Marriage, no one may escape in India. It is, as death and birth, inevitable. Only birth and death are our finalities, marriage may come by choice, caprice, or accident; these are not found in Indian dictionaries. The wisdom of selection is left to parents. Of course, there are mistakes, surprises, disappointments, as everywhere. But I saw as much love-light in happy eyes in India as in any other country.—Edmund Russell, in Everybody's Magazine.

A Tilt With Time.

Ladies in their attempts to baffle old Time are bound to receive some wounds in the encounter. These, however, they can conceal, as far as the complexion is concerned, by a timely and regular resort to the use of "Glenn's Sulphur Soap." Without obstructing the pores, or in any way injuring the health of the skin, it removes from the surface pimples, redness and varous disfigurements caused by increasing age or exposure to the sun. Beware of counterfeits. Sold by all druggists. Time touches the hair as well as the complexion. But the ungallant old fellow can be defied here too, with "Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye," which renews the tint of youth on the grizzled brow of age. It is the cheapest and safest dye in use.

What's the secret of happy, vigorous health? Simply keeping the bowels, the stomach, the liver and kidneys strong and active. Burdock Blood Bitters does it.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

A little life may be sacrificed to an hour's delay. Cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhœa come suddenly. Only safe plan is to have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry always on hand.

Pleasant, wholesome, speedy. Three adjectives that apply to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

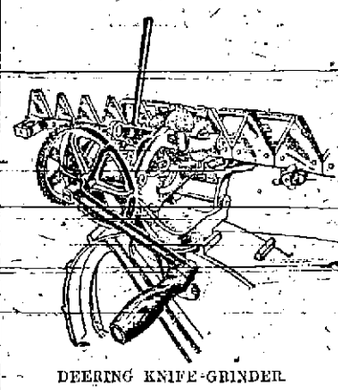
Diphtheria relieved in twenty minutes. Almost miraculous. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

—Old newspapers for sale for 10 cents a hundred; 50 for 5 cents.

DEERING

Harvesting Machinery.

NONE BETTER. IT STANDS AT THE HEAD.



DEERING KNIFE-GRINDER.

The Deering line of Harvesting Machinery is so well and favorably known to the farming community as to need no extended introduction. All Deering products are modern and up-to-date, constructed of the best materials obtainable, containing every modern improvement, built in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, and built to give service. Every month is a harvest month in some part of the world, and wherever there is a harvest, Deering Harvesters will be found cutting a large share of the grain. Whenever a Deering machine is sold, another life-long friend of Deering Ideals is added to the list.

NAVLE & WESTBROOK,

WELLSBORO, PA.

WEBER,
WEGMAN,
NEWMAN BROS.,
SCHAFF BROS.,
KROEGER,
A. B. CAMERON,
OLIVER and other
} PIANOS.

NEWMAN BROS.,
BRIDGEPORT,
PUTNAM and other
} ORGANS

Standard,
Wheeler & Wilson,
Domestic,
Eldridge,
Demorest and other
} SEWING MACHINES

BEST VALUES. ENOUGH SAID.

Second Hand Goods Constantly on Hand.

W. G. PITTS,

Coles House Block, WELLSBORO, PA.

Short Talks On Advertising

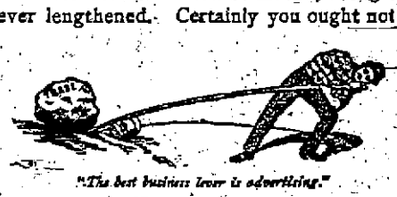
By Charles Austin Bates.

No. 12.

A great many merchants cut down their advertising in the Summer. Some even stop it altogether.

In everyday life, when a thing is hard to do, it only calls forth greater effort. If the laborer can't move the stone, he gets a crowbar and a block of wood. He makes a lever—and the stone moves. If the crowbar isn't long enough he gets something longer. He doesn't give up—because the stone has got to be moved.

Same way in business. Trade is a stone. The funny thing is that the lighter it gets the harder it is to move. It can be moved, though. You may have to have the lever lengthened. Certainly you ought not to shorten it. The best business lever is advertising—newspaper advertising is the longest lever and the quickest to move trade.



"The best business lever is advertising."

Dull times are the times to put forth the greatest effort and the most money. People don't usually ask for what they have already. Advertising is merely asking for trade. When the store is full every day, cut down your space. When trade is slack increase your space. Don't expect that you will get a big trade in dull times, but keep count and you will find that the advertising is profitable. Profitable right at the time and enormously profitable after awhile. The very fact that only a few merchants are wise enough to advertise in dull seasons makes it all the more profitable for those who do. You are there when others are not. It gives you greater prominence. It will make your advertising in busy times much more effective.

Common sense has a great deal to do with advertising. Think about it from a common-sense standpoint. It may take some "nerve" to pay out money for newspaper space when the business isn't paying expenses, but it will pay.

"You are there when others are not."

More than half the business houses in the country would be ahead if they could shut up for three months in the Summer. But they don't do it.

Why?

Simply because they can't afford to. People would forget them.

Same way in advertising.

Think about it.

Copyright, Charles Austin Bates, New York.

BUILD UP your Health and STRENGTH with JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE,

a pleasant, potent, and permanent invigorator for WOMEN, CHILDREN, and MEN.

—Get it from your Druggist.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.

Cures Grip in Two Days.

SMALLPOX SCARE ABATING.

There Have Been Several Cases in Westfield Township—None in Clymer.

SABINSVILLE, July 1.—The smallpox scare in this locality has somewhat abated. Indignation ran high for a time. Two families have been under quarantine, one about one and a half miles from here and the other two miles, both in Westfield township. Roy Spaulding, who was quarantined with others at Cross Fork, escaped and came home. We presume he believed in the saying, "If you have a good thing, pass it around," as the members of his family had what was pronounced to be genuine smallpox by the doctors and Board of Health—one a member of the Philadelphia Board of Health. They had the disease in a very light form, being able to sit out on the porch most of the time.

There were three cases in the Whittier family. Myron Whittier, a young man, had the disease in a very aggravated form. Owing to the light form with which the Spaulding family were affected it was extremely difficult to convince them that it was smallpox.

It is now hoped and believed there will be no further spread of the disease, which, so far, has been confined to the two families mentioned. There have been no cases in Sabinsville or in Clymer township, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

Charles Cole, who had his leg broken several weeks ago while driving a traction engine, has sufficiently recovered to be able to press hay.

Burt A. Gee has the cellar dug and the foundation laid for the addition to his store building.

Dr. T. A. Bair and family are rusticating in the Nine Mile region.

Field strawberries have been unusually abundant in this locality this season.

The reunion of the Hurd family was held at the home of Benjamin Griffin last Friday.

Mrs. Bevier and daughter, Alta Bevier, of the hardware store, are visiting friends at Moravia, N. Y., and other places.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Gee and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Seamon attended the Bean-Smith wedding at Knoxville last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cheeney Bristel are visiting friends at West Pike.

Platt A. Smith, an old soldier who has been sick a long time, was taken to the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y., last week.

Mrs. Florence Woody has accepted an offer from a Philadelphia firm as stenographer.

About 350 pounds of cheese of fine quality are being turned out daily at the factory in this place.

The road leading to the cemetery has been worked in good shape.

Mrs. Orville Brown has gone to Oil City to visit her daughter, Mrs. Charles Hegnian.

Mr. Skinner, of Potter Brook, and Mrs. Charles Chamberlain will teach the coming term of school in this place.

J. C. Beach sports a new automobile, which is an improvement on the first one he purchased about a year ago.

A large congregation was present on Sunday to hear Rev. W. L. Reynolds preach. His text was the seventh commandment, "Thou shalt not steal."

There are visitors in town galore. This is the season of the year for your uncles, aunts and cousins to look you up.

Wedding bells will soon ring again in this place.

Two or three little scraps occurred here recently, just to give spice to the rainy season.

The outlook is good for a large apple crop.

Willard Brown, who is afflicted with cancer, is quite feeble. He is nearly 90 years of age.

Quite a number of our citizens are enjoying an outing on the Nine Mile this week.

Personals From Cowanesque.

COWANESQUE, July 1.—Fred C. Swimley, of this place, and Miss Anna Warren, of Livingston Manor, N. Y., were united in marriage at Addison, N. Y., June 18th, by Rev. King, of the M. E. church. Mr. and Mrs. Swimley have since been visiting at the home of the bride. Both are popular young people and we extend hearty congratulations.

Mrs. E. C. Cole and daughter, Velma, returned Saturday from an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Slade, at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Miss Ruth Sherman returned last week from Alfred, N. Y., where she graduated from the academy in that place.

Miss May Rogers has returned from Niagara, where she has been attending the Bible School.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Sherman spent last week in New York State visiting relatives.

Notes From Spicewood.

SPICEWOOD, July 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Dick Fuller are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy at their home.

Mrs. Anna Knight and daughter, Margaret, are visiting her sister, Mrs. M. E. Hart.

Fred Nobles had the misfortune to lose a valuable cow one day last week.

Owing to the prolonged rains some of the crops in this section are not looking very promising.

Miss Rosa Fisher has returned to her work in Wellsboro.

Sam Campbell is still supplying the Wellsboro market with strawberries.

Survivors of Andersonville Prison.

The only survivors of the war heroes who were confined in Andersonville prison are A. S. Reynolds and S. G. Mudge, of Mansfield, and Contine Conklin, of Covington township. As announced in these columns last week, in pursuance of the bill passed by the last Legislature the above veterans are entitled to free transportation to and from their homes to Americus, Ga., in order that they may attend the dedication of a monument to be erected to the memory of the Pennsylvania soldiers who died [illegible]

WEDDINGS AT ANTRIM.

Two Couples United in Marriage Last Week—Personal and Other Notes.

ANTRIM, July 1.—Last week only brief mention was made of two weddings which were to take place here. On Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock William Buckley, of Webster, and Miss Mayme Kelley, of this place, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. John O'Toole, after which nuptial high mass was celebrated. The bride, a blonde, one of the handsomest girls of which the town can boast, was attired in white with a large white hat trimmed with plumes and carried a bouquet of white roses. Miss Nellie Nash acted as bridesmaid and was dressed in blue. Martin Feeney, of Arnot, was best man.

After the ceremony the bridal party drove to the home of the bride, where a sumptuous wedding breakfast was served. The happy couple took the afternoon train for Webster, where they will reside.

At 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon Andrew Young and Miss Margaret Crumn, both of this place, were married by Rev. A. C. Shaw, of Wellsboro, at the home of the bride. They left for a trip to Washington, D. C., with the best wishes of their many friends.

Morgan Davis, of Ralston, spent a few days in town visiting old friends.

William Howell, Jr., of Corning, is spending the week with his uncle, J. B. Howell.

Mrs. John Eisenhauer and son, Harold, of Rochester, are the guests of her father, Arnold Bertsche. John Bertsche, of Scranton, and Fred, of Rochester, are also at home.

Last Friday the students from this place who have been attending the Lock Haven Normal returned to their respective homes. They are Mae McDonnell, Nettie Balfour, Fred Balfour, William Young and Stanley Williams.

Prof. and Mrs. Steele are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter.

Miss Lucy Scase, of Niagara, is spending her vacation at home.

Roy Benson, of Scranton, is the guest of Fred Scase.

Miss Mazie Hassett, who expected to spend a month at home, was suddenly called to Niagara, where she is a nurse in the Sisters' Hospital, of that place.

W. R. Cameron and Neil O'Connell attended the band concert at Wellsboro, Friday evening.

Mrs. Dartt, of Wellsboro, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. R. Cameron.

If you wish to enjoy the "Ever Glorious" come to Antrim. The band boys are doing their utmost to make their celebration a success.

Arnold Bertsche, our up-to-date baker and confectioner, has raised a flag pole in front of his store, from which the Star Spangled Banner proudly waves.

LITTLE MARSH MATTERS.

Two Minor Accidents—Business Man Critically Ill—Personals.

LITTLE MARSH, July 1.—Otis Merrick had one of his feet badly hurt in a portable sawmill in this place one day last week, but is now able to be around on crutches.

Will Rockwell had one of his hands crushed at Middlebury Center while handling some heavy timber one day last week.

A. M. Roberts, one of our promising young business men, who has been in poor health the past two months, is in a critical condition with slight hopes for his recovery. Dr. C. W. Webb, of Wellsboro, was called here Saturday in consultation with Dr. Ross Jones.

Dr. A. L. Feltwell and family, of Altoona, arrived here on Sunday, being called here by the sickness of Mr. Roberts. Mr. Roberts' sister, Mrs. Nellie Boylan, of Lyons, N. Y., arrived here Monday.

Mrs. Clara Mack, of Watkins, N. Y., is a guest of her cousin, Mrs. Lelia Davis.

Edward Marvin, of Mansfield, visited friends in town the past week and called on many of his former school pupils.

Mrs. A. D. Rice spent last week with her daughter on Lower Jamison.

Ira H. Cloos, who has been taking a special course at the Lock Haven Normal School, returned to his home here last week. Miss Lulu Boughton, a graduate from the same school, is also home.

Miss Edith French is visiting her sister at Hornellsville, N. Y.

Miss Mary Cornell has returned from a visit with relatives at Buffalo.

Interesting Pension Decision.

The Dundee *Observer* is informed by a subscriber conversant with the facts that a pensioner residing a few miles from Dundee is living alone, his wife having separated from him. Recently this pensioner was notified by the Commissioner of Pensions that his wife had established a claim for one-half of his pension, and that thereafter she would receive a check for the same every three months. An appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Interior, who has reversed the decision of the Commissioner, on the ground that a separation did not come under the statute. The statute provides only for desertion, when the husband is the offending party, and the pension agent at Buffalo has been ordered to reimburse the pensioner for all money withheld. Doubtless the decision of the Secretary of the Interior will interest many old soldiers, as well as their wives.

Home for the Aged.

At the recent meeting of the executive board of the Home for the Aged, Major Geo. W. Merrick, of Wellsboro, C. F. Margraff, of Nelson, and Hon. A. B. Hitchcock, of Knoxville, were added to the Board of Directors. Plans were made for solicitors to be placed in the towns throughout the county, duly authorized to receive and receipt for all subscriptions. Four persons were reported as having subscribed an aggregate amount of two thousand dollars for this laudable purpose.

JOHNNY BULL—I ca-an't see what all the bloomin' racket's about, ye know.

A Fourth of July Oration of Daniel Webster

It Was Delivered When He Was a Young Man Unknown to the People of the Nation.

MORE than 100 years ago when Daniel Webster was a young man 20 years of age and principal of the old and famous academy of Fryeburg, Me., he delivered an Independence day oration in the old church (which stood until 1849), that the great orator referred to in his autobiography, as yet unpublished. Prof. J. C. Pickard, formerly principal of the same old academy and for many years in the chair of literature in the University of Illinois, was fortunate enough to come across a copy of the original manuscript of this oration. John Shea, of Boston, saved the priceless oration from a junk heap that was found in a shop at 252 Federal street, Boston, and on the occasion of the memorial gathering of great minds that had been graduated from the Fryeburg academy, that was held in 1862, some enterprising friend of Fryeburg included the oration in a little pamphlet. This had a very limited circulation, and as the oration is not included in any work on Daniel Webster the claim that it has never been published, substantially is correct.

Profound as was the impression the delivery of this masterpiece made upon his hearers, it is like, hearing from the dead to listen to the veteran educators of Fryeburg tell over the tales they had from the lips of those who were in the old-fashioned, crowded church the bright July afternoon that the young principal thundered out his peroration. One enthusiastic New England farmer who listened intently until the last word was spoken, ventured the opinion that some day "Dan'l might be gov'nor of the state."

Mr. Webster passed over the usual subjects of Independence day orators—recapitulations of war, speculations on the causes of the revolution, etc., and naively informed his audience that it was his ambition to present such a view of the constitution and the union as would convince them that they had nothing to hope for in a change. Innovation, the orator said, was the idol of the times, and changes resulting from the bursting of the ancient limits in the human mind, made the earth seem like a fickle lover.

"The experience of all ages will bear us out in saying, that alterations of political systems are always attended with greater or less degree of danger," continued Mr. Webster. "They ought, therefore, never to be undertaken, unless the evil complained of be really felt and the prospect of a remedy clearly seen. The politician that undertakes to improve a constitution with as little thought as a farmer sets about mending his plow, is no master of his trade. If the constitution be a systematic one, if it be a free one, its parts are so necessarily connected that an alteration in one will work an alteration in all; and this cobbler, however pure and honest his intentions, will, in the end, find that what came to his hands a fair and lovely fabric goes from them a miserable piece of patchwork.

"Nor are great and striking alterations alone to be shunned. A succession of small changes, a perpetual tampering with minute parts, steal away the breath though they leave the body; for it is true that a government may lose all of its real character, its genius, and its temper, without losing its appearance. You may have a despotism under the name of republic.

"The first thing to be said in favor of our system of government is that it is truly and genuinely free, and a man has a base and slavish heart that will call any government good, that is not free. * * * Rebellions are despotisms, factions are despotisms, loose democracies are despotisms. These are a thousand times more dreadful than the concentration of all power in the hands of a single tyrant. * * * In the next place, our government is good because it is practical. It is not the sick offspring of closet philosophy. It did not rise, vaporous and evanescent, from the brains of Rousseau and Goodwin, like a mist from the ocean. It is the production of men of business, of experience and of wisdom. Its power is the power of the nation; its will is the will of the people. * * * The fact of a change of rulers, however, proves that the government is manageable, that it can in all cases be made to comply with the public will. It is, too, an equal government. It rejects principalities and powers. It demolishes all the artificial distinctions which pride and ambition create. It is encumbered with no lazy load of hereditary aristocracy. It clothes no one with the attributes of God; it sinks no one to a level with brutes. * * *

"All countries and ages produce warriors, but rare are the instances in which men sit down coolly at the close of their labors to enjoy the fruits of them. Having destroyed one despotism, nations generally create another; having rejected the dominion of one tyrant, they make another for themselves.

"To perpetuate the government we must cherish the love of it. One chief pillar in the republican fabric is the spirit of patriotism. But, patriotism hath, in these days, become a good deal questionable. It hath been so often counterfeited that even the genuine coin doth not pass without suspicion. If one proclaim himself a patriot, this uncharitable, misjudging world is pretty likely to set him down for a knave, and it is pretty likely to be right in this opinion. The rage for being patriots hath really so much of the ridiculous in it that it is difficult to treat it seriously. The preaching of politics hath become a trade, and there are many who leave all other trades to follow it. * * *

"Our duty as citizens is not a solitary one. It is conected with all the duties that belong to us as men. Americans, you are the most privileged people that the sun shines on. The salutary influences of your climate are inferior to the salutary influences of your laws. Your soil, rich to the proverb, is less rich than your constitution. Your rivers, large as the oceans of the old world, are less copious than the streams of social happiness that flow around you. Your air is not purer than your civil liberty, and your hills, though high as heaven and deep as the foundations of the earth, are less exalted and less firmly founded than that benign and everlasting religion which blesses you and shall bless your offspring.

"Amidst these profuse blessings of nature and of Providence, beware! Standing in this place sacred to truth, I dare not undertake to assure you that your liberties and your happiness may be lost. Men are subject to men's misfortunes. If an angel should be winged from Heaven, on an errand of mercy to our country, the first accents that would glow on his lips would be beware! be cautious! you have everything to lose; you have nothing to gain. We live under the only government that ever existed which was framed by the unrestrained and deliberate consultations of the people. Miracles do not cluster. That which has happened but once in 6,000 years cannot be expected to happen often. Such a government once gone, might leave a void, to be filled for ages with revolution, tumult, riot and despotism."

E. G. WESTLAKE.

Excursion to Lake Keuka, July 4th.

The New York Central will run a special train and sell round trip excursion tickets to Lake Keuka and return on July 4th, from Ulysses, Antrim, Elmroda and intermediate points. Fare for round trip, $1.75. Leaves Antrim at 7:00 a. m., fare, $1.75; Wellsboro, 8:00 a. m., fare, $1.60; Knoxville, 7.53 a. m., fare, $1.50. Proportionate rates from other points. Above rates include a 40 mile ride on Lake Keuka. Special train will leave steamboat landing at 6:00 p. m. Passengers from Lyons and Geneva will use regular trains going and returning. Refer to excursion dodgers for full particulars as to rates, [illegible]

Low Rates to Watkins Glen, July 4th.

On July 4th the New York Central will sell excursion tickets to Watkins Glen and return from Lyons, Ulysses, Antrim, Wellsboro, Williamsport and intermediate points at very low rates. Passengers from Ulysses, Antrim, Corning and intermediate points may use special train leaving Ulysses at 7:00 a. m., Antrim 7:00 a. m., Corning 9:35 a. m., arriving at Watkins Glen at 10:20 a. m. Passengers from other points will use regular trains. Returning, a special train will pass Watkins Glen at 6:00 p. m. for Ulysses, Antrim, Williamsport and all intermediate points. See excursion dodgers or call upon agents for specific rates and time of trains for all points.

FLEET SAILS FOR PORTSMOUTH.

American Officers Impressed With Emperor's Sincerity and Earnestness.

Kiel, July 1.—The American officers, though interested in the proceedings here every day of their stay, were glad to get away from the necessity of changing uniforms three or four times a day and from long periods of duty. Rear Admiral Cotton and the captains of the American ships were also relieved to depart without any untoward incident having occurred.

They, with Ambassadors Tower and Meyer, had been daily in contact with Emperor William and were impressed with his sincerity and earnestness. They all said that they felt he could have done nothing more to show his appreciation of the visit of the squadron to Kiel or his desire to win American good-will.

The presence of the squadron, from the side of the German public, is regarded as a demonstration of friendliness, especially as the battleship Kearsarge was sent at five days notice to join the squadron and also because the administration at Washington expressed definite sentiment towards Germany through Ambassador Tower's speech.

Personally the emperor's bearing was unaffected and even jovial.

German observers await with curiosity reports of the American squadron's entertainment at Portsmouth. The British foreign office at first desired that the American warships should arrive at Portsmouth in time to enable the British ships to join them in celebrating Independence Day. This, however, became difficult owing to the desirability of the American squadron staying here until June 30. Hence the British dates were changed.

Killed by a Foul Tip.

Coshocton, O., July 1.—Newton Van Horn, aged 17, while playing baseball, was instantly killed yesterday by being hit by a "foul tip." His skull was fractured.

MARKET REPORT.

New York Provision Market.

New York, June 30.

WHEAT — No. 2 red, 84½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 91¾c.

CORN — No. 2 corn, 58½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 white, 59c.

OATS — No. 2 oats, 43¾c; No. 2 white, 47½c; No. 3 white, 47c.

PORK—Mess, $17.50@18.00; family, $18.50.

HAY — Shipping, 80@85c; good to choice, $1.20@1.35.

BUTTER—Creamery, extras, 20½c; factory, 16@16½c; western imitation creamery, 18c.

CHEESE—New large white, 10¾c; light skims, 8½c.

EGGS—State and Pennsylvania, 17c.

POTATOES—New York, per 180 lbs., $2.00@2.25.

—The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who has been receiving crop reports from all over the State, says that the hay crop cannot possibly average 50 per cent of a full crop.

PROCLAMATION IN DIVORCE.—To BERTHA J. STICKLER: You are hereby notified that Samuel D. Stickler, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1903, at two o'clock p. m., for hearing the said Samuel D. Stickler in the premises, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper. FRANK VAN DUSEN,
Wellsboro, Pa., June 11, 1903-4t. Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Tioga county, to distribute the funds in the hands of Henry H. Cooper, Administrator of the estate of SARAH A. LEONARD, deceased, as appears on his final account, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Watrous, Marsh & Channell, in Wellsboro, Pa., on TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1903, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place all persons having claims upon said fund must attend and present and maintain their respective claims or they will be thereafter debarred from participating in said fund. HENRY A. ASHTON,
Knoxville, Pa., June 16, 1903-4t. Auditor.

ORPHAN'S COURT NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following inventories of real and personal estate, selected to be retained by the widows and children of decedents, will be presented in the Orphan's Court to be held at the Court House, in Wellsboro, in Tioga county, Pa., on MONDAY, JULY 6, 1903, at 2 o'clock p. m., for confirmation nisi, and will be finally confirmed on MONDAY, JULY 13, 1903, at 2 o'clock p. m., unless cause be shown why said accounts should not be confirmed:

Estate of John G. Spalding, late of Union, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Ogilvia Warriner, late of Wellsboro, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property and real estate.

CHARLES L. BABCOCK,
June 11, 1903. Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the executors, administrators and guardians named below have filed their accounts in the Register's office for Tioga county, Pa., and that the said accounts will be presented in the Orphan's Court, to be held at the Court House in Wellsboro, in said county, on MONDAY, JULY 6, 1903, at 2 o'clock p. m., for confirmation nisi, and will be finally confirmed on MONDAY, JULY 13, 1903, at 2 o'clock p. m., unless cause be shown why said accounts should not be confirmed:

First and final account of James Henry, Executor of the will of Emily D. Henry, late of Delmar township, deceased.

First and final account of E. H. Owlett, Administrator of the estate of Addie M. VanHorn, late of Wellsboro, deceased.

First and final account of Mary A. York, Administratrix of the estate of Galusha A. York, late of Sullivan, deceased.

CHARLES H. BABCOCK,
June 11, 1903. Register.

Notice of Application for Charter.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made by Walter Sherwood, Matthew A. Blair, George B. Mathers, Frank VanDusen, Colin B. Clark and others to His Excellency, Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of Pennsylvania, on the 9th day of July, 1903, at two o'clock p. m., under the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Certain Corporations," approved the 29th day of April, 1874, and the supplements thereto for a charter for an intended corporation to be called "Savings Building and Loan Association," the character and object of which are the accumulation of funds to assist the stockholders individually, and others to purchase real estate, erect buildings, to loan or advance to stockholders and otherwise invest in such manner as is provided by the said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto, and for these purposes to have, possess, enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges by said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto conferred.

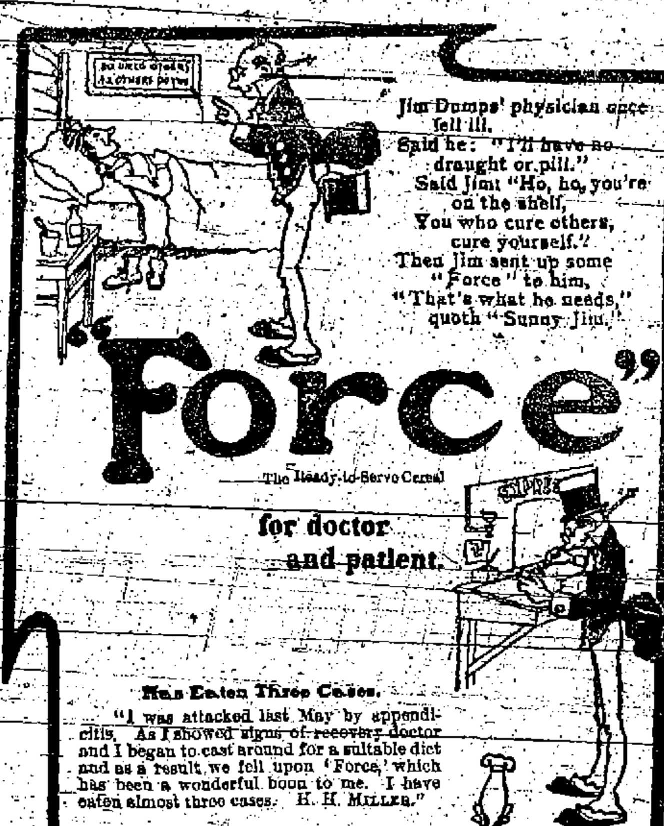
SHERWOOD & OWLETT,
Wellsboro, Pa., June 18-3t. Solicitors.

Business for Sale.

THE mercantile business of Mitchell & Co., on Main street, Elkland, Pa. To anyone wishing a well established dry goods and grocery business this is a good opportunity. Inquire or write to MITCHELL & CO.,
June 25, 1903-2t. Elkland, Pa.

Good Dwelling for Sale.

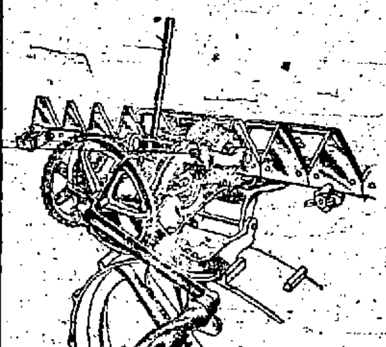
ON Grant street, Wellsboro, desirable house and lot in good repair. Inquire of F. C. Whitney, Wellsboro.—June 18 4t.



W—9

DEERING Harvesting Machinery.

NONE BETTER. IT STANDS AT THE HEAD.



DEERING KNIFE GRINDER

The Deering line of Harvesting Machinery is so well and favorably known to the farming community as to need no extended introduction. All Deering products are modern and up-to-date, constructed of the best materials obtainable, containing every modern improvement, built in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, and built to give service. Every month is a harvest month in some part of the world, and wherever there is a harvest, Deering Harvesters will be found cutting a large share of the grain. Whenever a Deering machine is sold, another life-long friend of Deering Ideals is added to the list.

NAVLE & WESTBROOK,

WELLSBORO, PA.

WEBER, WEGMAN, NEWMAN BROS., SCHAFF BROS., KROEGER, A. B. CAMERON, OLIVER and other — **PIANOS.**

NEWMAN BROS., BRIDGEPORT, PUTNAM and other — **ORGANS**

Standard, Wheeler & Wilson, Domestic, Eldridge, Demorest and other — **SEWING MACHINES**

BEST VALUES. ENOUGH SAID.

Second Hand Goods Constantly on Hand.

W. G. PITTS,

Coles House Block, WELLSBORO, PA.

MOST LIBERAL OFFER OF THE YEAR.

The New York Tribune-Farmer

is a national illustrated agricultural weekly for farmers and their families and stands at the head of the agricultural press. It is a practical paper for practical farmers, helping them to secure the largest possible profit from the farm through practical methods.

It is entertaining, instructive and practically useful to the farmer's wife, sons and daughters, whose interests it covers in an attractive manner.

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